



Lewes District Council
Authority Monitoring Report
2021 / 22



Lewes District Council

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
1. Introduction	5
Structure of this report	6
Core Strategy Monitoring Indicators.....	6
2. Local Development Scheme	8
Other Local Development Documents	9
3. Neighbourhood Planning.....	10
4. Duty to Cooperate	13
Context to the duty to co-operate.....	13
Cooperation undertaken	13
5. Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register	18
What is self-build and custom housebuilding?	18
6. Core Strategy Policy reporting.....	25
Spatial Policies	25
Housing	30
Local Economy and Regeneration.....	37
Accessibility and Community Services.....	41
Natural and Built Environment	48
Sustainable Development.....	56
7. Local Plan Part 2 Development Management Policy reporting.....	60
Limitations	61
8. Neighbourhood Plan Policy reporting	62
Newick Neighbourhood Plan.....	62
Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan.....	64
Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan	69

Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan	70
Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan	71
Seaford Neighbourhood Plan.....	72
Newhaven Neighbourhood Plan	74
9 Summary table of policy performance outcomes	78
Core Strategy	78
Neighbourhood Plans	88
Newick Neighbourhood Plan	88
Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan	90
Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan	92
Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan	93
Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan	94
10 Saved and Retained 2003 LDLP Policies	98

Executive Summary

- (i) The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced the requirement for local planning authorities (LPAs) to produce an Annual Monitoring Report in order to monitor policy implementation and progress made against the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- (ii) Under the Localism Act 2011 an Annual Monitoring Report is now referred to as an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). Previous Government guidance on monitoring indicators has been revoked and superseded by new Planning Regulations. Although these regulations prescribe certain information that these AMRs need to contain, there is significant scope for LPAs to determine what indicators to include.
- (iii) The Core Strategy Monitoring Framework, which contains specific targets and indicators, has been developed for the Core Strategy and forms the basis of the AMR. There are just over 60 indicators. To supplement this monitoring framework there are indicators identified in the Local Plan Part 2, adopted in February 2020.
- (iv) This is the seventeenth monitoring report that Lewes District Council has produced, the seventh with indicators from the Core Strategy Monitoring Framework and it covers the monitoring year 2021/22. Updates against indicators between April 2021 and publication are provided where relevant and this would be set out in the commentary.
- (v) The key findings of the report are summarised below:
 - a. The Joint Core Strategy (Local Plan Part 1) was adopted in May 2016. The Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies was adopted in February 2020. The LDS was revised in July 2020 to include a timetable for the update of the Local Plan¹.
 - b. There are currently 12 designated neighbourhood areas in Lewes District (2 of which are wholly or mostly within the South Downs National Park (SDNP)). Nine Neighbourhood Plans have been formally 'made' by Full Council following examination and successful referendum: Newick, Ringmer, Hamsey, Wivelsfield, Plumpton, Ditchling, Streat & Westmeston, Newhaven, Seaford and Chailey. Monitoring frameworks have been developed for each neighbourhood plan and are included within the AMR.
 - c. Local Authorities are now required under amendments (The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019 No.1103 that came into force 1 September 2019) to produce an Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) annually that sets out details about planning obligation receipts and anticipated expenditure. This is to provide clarity and transparency to local communities and developers on the infrastructure and

¹ https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/274133.pdf

expenditure and in aligning this to planned development, as envisaged in the Local Plan. Therefore it is not considered necessary to provide commentary on Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in this AMR. The IFS will be published separately to this AMR and will be available on the Lewes District Council website from the 31st December 2022.

- d. Unfortunately the Cambridge Model Survey which provides data on the impact of tourism on the District's economy has not been available to date, therefore the AMR cannot report on the contribution to the District's economy made by visitors or the number of jobs available in the district in the tourism industry.
- e. The progress of sustainability targets has been difficult to analyse this year as updated data is often unavailable and/or unreliable. Given sustainability targets are a Corporate Objective, it is hoped that the introduction of the Technical Advice Note on Sustainability in Development published earlier last year, will improve sustainable design and construction methods proposed in applications, and will enable easier and more reliable monitoring of sustainability objectives.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Each Local Planning Authority (LPA), under Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, is required to monitor and report the work of the authority through an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). It allows communities to know how planning is affecting the area they live, work and study in. It is central to the Council's overall consideration of how it is performing and where to focus efforts in the future.
- 1.2. Part 8, *Authorities' monitoring reports*, Regulation 14 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (hereafter 2012 Regulations) sets out the information which must be contained within the Authority's report, including:
 - *Timetable and progress of any local plan and supplementary planning documents outlined within the Council's Local Development Scheme (including reasons for any delay and the date of any approved or adopted documents);*
 - *Progress made against policies where an annual number is specified;*
 - *Details of any neighbourhood development order or neighbourhood development plan within the local planning authority area;*
 - *Information of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) receipts or expenditure undertaken by the Council as local charging authority;*
 - *Details of actions under section 33A (Duty to Co-operate) of the Act made by the local authority.*
- 1.3. A Monitoring Framework has been developed as part of the Core Strategy to monitor the effectiveness of the policies therein to delivering the overarching aims and objectives of the Core Strategy. The Local Plan Part 2, adopted in February 2020 introduced two new indicators related to progress on emerging neighbourhood plans (reported in section 3) and the use and management of the Reedens Meadow Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) at Newick.
- 1.4. This AMR principally covers the monitoring period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. However, where appropriate, progress on monitoring indicators in key areas of policy work after these dates are also included within this report. Information provided from 31 March 2022 onwards will be noted in the text.


Structure of this report

- 1.5. [Section 2](#) reports on the latest progress made in producing key policy documents outlined within the Council's LDS and [Section 3](#) monitors the advancement of Neighbourhood Planning. [Section 4](#) outlines the position of the Council's Duty to Co-operate.
- 1.6. Previously the AMR included a section on CIL monitoring reporting. However Local Authorities are now required under amendments to regulations (The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019 No.1103 that came into force 1 September 2019) to produce an IFS annually that sets out details about planning obligation receipts and anticipated expenditure. This is to provide clarity and transparency to local communities and developers on the infrastructure and expenditure and in aligning this to planned development, as envisaged in the Local Plan. The IFS will be published separately to this AMR and will be available on the Lewes District Council website from the 31st December 2022. There is basic information on CIL contained within Table 23 including amount of CIL fund received.
- 1.7. [Section 5](#) reports on the data collected for the purpose of the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register.
- 1.8. [Sections 6, 7](#) and [8](#) assess the performance of the spatial, core and neighbourhood planning policies against the monitoring targets and indicators. A summary and comparison with previous AMR's can be found in [Section 9](#). [Section 10](#) provides an update on the status of the 'saved' and 'retained' 2003 Local Plan Policies.

Core Strategy Monitoring Indicators

- 1.9. The Core Strategy contains spatial and core policies to guide new development and address the district's identified key issues and challenges. Targets have been set against each of the core policies. To monitor the delivery and performance of these policy targets a set of indicators have been produced.
- 1.10. There are a number of indicators for which new data has not been available for the past two monitoring years. This means the AMR is unable to provide meaningful comparable data. If new data is not available for the next monitoring year and/or a revised method to monitor relevant indicators cannot be found then the indicator may need to be reviewed.
- 1.11. Sections 6-9 outline each of the proposed monitoring indicators for the Core Strategy, and Neighbourhood Plans, as well as the current performance against these indicators where the data is available. The table below illustrates how this information is set out.

Table 1 Example policy indicator table

CORE POLICY 9 Air Quality		➤ Objective 7 ➤ Objective 8	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
10a. To reduce the total number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	(i) Number of Air Quality Management Areas	2016: 2 (Lewes Town Centre and Newhaven Town Centre)	

1.12. A summary table of all the indicators is provided in [Section 9](#). This offers a quick reference as to how each of the indicators is performing against the proposed target. A quick comparison can also be made to the previous year's AMR data.

2. Local Development Scheme

- 2.1. This section considers whether the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents listed in the LDS are being met, as required by the Section 34(1) of the 2012 Regulation.
- 2.2. For the purposes of the monitoring year April 2021 - March 2022, the Council does not have a fully up-to-date Local Plan, comprising the Lewes District Local Plan Part 1: Joint Core Strategy (adopted May 2016) and the Lewes District Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies (adopted February 2020).
- 2.3. Paragraph 33 of the NPPF states that policies in local plans and spatial development strategies should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years. In May 2021 it had been 5 years since the Local Plan Part 1 was adopted and the Council has therefore commenced upon a review and update of its strategic policies.
- 2.4. Lewes District Council are now preparing a new Local Plan to cover the period 2020-2040. The strategic policies in the new Local Plan will set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development.
- 2.5. The timetable for the key stages of preparation for the new local plan are set out below as taken from the latest approved LDS².
- 2.6. There was a slight delay in publication of the 'Issues and Options' consultation from Spring to Summer 2021. This, along with evidence requirements taking longer than expected to be completed, resourcing (staff) issues, and the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, have meant the publication of the 'Preferred Options' document has not taken place as anticipated. The LDS will be updated in due course to reflect the likely timetable of the Local Plan.

Table 2 Timetable and milestones of the preparation of document in the LDS

DOCUMENT	LDS MILESTONE	TARGET DATE	DATE ACHIEVED
Local Plan Part 1 Review	Community and stakeholder engagement on 'Issues and Options' (Regulation 18)	Spring 2021	9 th July 2021 – 3 rd September 2021
	Consultation on the 'Preferred Options' document (Regulation 18)	Autumn 2021	

² The latest Lewes LDS was approved in July 2020 <https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/planning-policy/local-development-scheme/>

	Publication of the Proposed Submission Document (Regulation 19)	Autumn 2022	
	Submission to Secretary of State	By or before Winter 2023	
	Adoption	By or before Winter 2023	

Other Local Development Documents

- 2.5 The Council adopted its latest Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)³ on 20 July 2020. The SCI sets out the Council’s approach to consulting the local community and other stakeholders on planning matters.

³ <https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/planning-policy/statement-of-community-involvement/>

3. Neighbourhood Planning

- 3.1. This section is based on the most recent information available. Therefore this section of the report includes information which occurred after 31st March 2022.
- 3.2. Following the introduction of Neighbourhood Planning with the Localism Act 2011 and the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012, 12 Neighbourhood Areas have been designated in the District, two of which are either entirely or mostly within the SDNP (Lewes and Ditchling, Streat & Westmeston) and the others are predominantly outside the Park's boundary. The stages of the designated areas in developing their Neighbourhood Plans are shown in the table below.

Table 3 Neighbourhood Plan Status

DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE DESIGNATED	NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN STATUS
Hamsey	01/10/12	'Made' by LDC on 21 st July 2016
Newick	01/10/12	'Made' by LDC on 16 th July 2015
Ringmer	01/10/12	'Made' by LDC on 25 th February 2016
Peacehaven and Telscombe	17/06/13	Timetable provided below. Regulation 15 submission received, with Regulation 16 consultation expected January 2023.
Wivelsfield	17/07/13	'Made' by LDC on 7 th December 2016
Newhaven	08/07/13	'Made' by LDC on 27 th November 2019.
Ditchling, Streat and Westmeston (SDNPA)	28/01/14	'Made' by LDC on 2 nd May 2018.
Plumpton	28/04/14	'Made' by LDC on 2 nd May 2018.
Lewes (SDNPA)	08/05/14	'Made' by the SDNPA on 11 th April 2019.
Barcombe	09/01/15	The Neighbourhood Planning process has stopped in the early stages of preparation.
Chailey	17/03/15	'Made' by LDC on 27 th May 2021
Seaford	13/01/16	'Made' by LDC on 24 th February 2020.

- 3.3. In this monitoring year, there has been one neighbourhood plan 'made'; the Chailey Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' on 27th May 2021.
- 3.4. For reference, the tables below summarise the timescale of each emerging Neighbourhood Plan wholly or predominantly outside of the South Downs National Park and provides up to date information outside of the reporting period.

Table 4 Barcombe Neighbourhood Plan Timescale

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	9 th January 2015
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	-	-
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	-	-
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	-	-
Referendum	-	-
'Made'	-	-

Table 5 Peacehaven and Telscombe Neighbourhood Plan Timescale

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	17 th June 2013
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	✓	February – March 2022
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	✓	October 2022
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	Anticipated	Spring/ Summer 2023
Referendum	Anticipated	Summer 2023
'Made'	Anticipated	Summer 2023

Table 6 Chailey Neighbourhood Plan Timescale

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	17 th June 2015
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	✓	May-June 2019
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	✓	December 2019
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	✓	May 2020
Referendum	✓	6th May 2021
'Made'	✓	27th May 2021

3.5. The Neighbourhood Plans 'made' prior to the bringing in to force of Section 3 of the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017 (19th July 2017) attained the same legal status as the Core Strategy and became part of the statutory development plan from that 'made' date. Neighbourhood Plans that have succeeded at referendum become part of the statutory development plan from that date and attain legal status from the date adopted by the Council.

3.6. Applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Section 70(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) provides that when determining applications, regard must be had to post-examination draft Neighbourhood Plan, so far as it is material to the application.

- 3.7. Details of any adopted Neighbourhood Plans, or Neighbourhood Development Orders, will be reportable in AMRs in conformity with Regulation 34(4) of the 2012 Regulations. Indicators and figures can be found under Section 8 of this report. This AMR reports on the 'made' Neighbourhood Plans within Lewes District at the time of publication. The monitoring of any outcomes of the Ditchling, Streat & Westmeston Neighbourhood Plan and the Lewes Neighbourhood Plan will be the responsibility of SDNP.

- 3.8. Latest information on Neighbourhood Area designations and Neighbourhood Planning can be found on the Council's [Neighbourhood Plan website page](#).

4. Duty to Cooperate

- 4.1. Regulation 34(6) of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 is concerned with the Duty to Co-operate and requires that “*where a local planning authority have co-operated with another local planning authority, county council, or a body or person prescribed under section 33A of the Act, the local planning authority’s monitoring report must give details of what action they have taken during the period covered by the report.*” This section of the report sets out such details for the period from when the Duty to Co-operate was enacted (November 2011) up until March 2022.
- 4.2. The duty to co-operate was created through the Localism Act 2011. It places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England, and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundaries matters. The duty to co-operate is not a duty to agree. However, local planning authorities should make every effort to secure the necessary co-operation on strategic boundary matters, in particular before they submit their Local Plans for examination.

Context to the duty to co-operate

- 4.3. Lewes District is a coastal authority in East Sussex. The district is bordered by Wealden District Council to the east and by Mid Sussex District Council and Brighton and Hove City Council to the west.
- 4.4. Lewes District is within a two-tier authority area, with East Sussex County Council providing a number of public services in the area including education, highways and social services. Approximately 56% of Lewes District is within the SDNP; the SDNPA are the planning authority for this area.
- 4.5. Lewes District has an important relationship with many of its surrounding areas. In the northern part of the district, many residents access services, facilities and employment in places such as Uckfield, Burgess Hill and Haywards Heath. A similar situation applies to the south of the district where a strong relationship exists with Brighton and Hove (and the coastal towns to the west, albeit to a lesser extent) and towards Eastbourne in the east. For all of these areas, Lewes District has common housing and labour market areas. In particular, there are significant levels of household migration and travel to work movements between Lewes District and Brighton and Hove.

Cooperation undertaken

- 4.6. A [detailed report](#) of co-operation undertaken in relation to strategic planning policy was submitted to the LPP1 examination in public in September 2014. Many elements of the co-operation set out in the Compliance Statement involved on-going collaborative working and engagement. The Examination Inspector concluded that

the District Council had complied with the duty to co-operate, as set out in his Final Report published in March 2016⁴.

4.7. The LPP2 policies are non-strategic and consequently the District Council was generally not required to co-operate further with the specific Duty to Co-operate bodies. Nevertheless, local planning authorities are bound by the statutory duty to co-operate where strategic issues have arisen since the adoption of LPP1. These issues are documented in the District Council's Duty to Co-operate Statement⁵. The Examination Inspector concluded that the Council had met the duty to co-operate in relation to the preparation of the LPP2, as set out in his final report published in December 2020⁶.

4.8. As the District Council are now working towards preparation of a new local plan the summary below relates to ongoing co-operation over the monitoring period, in relation to the review of LPP1 or the preparation of the new local plan.

Table 7 Summary of co-operation undertaken with other organisations

ORGANISATION	SUMMARY OF CO-OPERATION SINCE NOVEMBER 2011
South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA)	<p>Statements of common ground prepared and signed with Lewes District Council in relation to the disaggregation of the LPP1 housing requirement figure (20 December 2018) and on providing for the accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.</p> <p>A statement of common ground in relation to the Ashdown Forest signed with Lewes District Council, Eastbourne Borough Council, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council, Mid Sussex District Council, Tandridge District Council, Crawley Borough Council, Sevenoaks District Council, Rother District Council, East Sussex County Council, West Sussex County Council and Natural England.</p> <p>Joint work with other East Sussex authorities on the 2021 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment 2021.</p> <p>Consultations on LAA Site Assessment</p>

⁴ http://www.lewes.gov.uk/Files/plan_Inspectors_Final_Report_March_2016.pdf

⁵ <https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/resources/assets/inline/full/0/276945.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/resources/assets/inline/full/0/285809.pdf>

ORGANISATION	SUMMARY OF CO-OPERATION SINCE NOVEMBER 2011
	<p>Methodology, Approach to Calculating Local Housing Need, Issues and Options for the new Lewes Local Plan.</p>
<p>Mid Sussex District Council</p>	<p>Joint working regarding Habitats Regulation Assessment work for the Ashdown Forest. Including producing Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy (SAMM) Tariff Guidance.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement to discuss and develop a common understanding of cross-boundary strategic planning issues.</p> <p>Consultations on Issues and Options for the new Lewes Local Plan.</p>
<p>Brighton and Hove City Council</p>	<p>Ongoing engagement to discuss and develop a common understanding of cross-boundary strategic planning issues.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement at the East Sussex Local Plan Managers Group, Planning Liaison Group (chief officers) and the West Sussex and Greater Brighton Strategic Planning Board.</p> <p>Consultations on Issues and Options for the new Lewes Local Plan.</p>
<p>Wealden District Council</p>	<p>Ongoing engagement and joint working through the Local Plan Managers Group, the Planning Liaison Group (chief officers) and the East Sussex Strategic Planning Members Group</p> <p>Joint working regarding Habitats Regulation Assessment work for the Ashdown Forest to develop a collective SAMMS as well as a SANG.</p> <p>Liaison on preparation of Wealden DC new Local Plan. Provided a response to the Wealden Direction of Travel 2021 for the WDC emerging Local Plan.</p> <p>Joint work with other East Sussex authorities on the 2021 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment 2021.</p>

ORGANISATION	SUMMARY OF CO-OPERATION SINCE NOVEMBER 2011
	<p>Consultations on Issues and Options for the new Lewes Local Plan.</p>
<p>West Sussex Coastal Local Planning Authorities, Brighton & Hove City Council and the SDNPA</p>	<p>Lewes District Council is a member of the Coastal West Sussex and Greater Brighton Strategic Planning Board and has signed up the Local Strategic Statement which sets out the strategic planning priorities for the region. The Strategic Planning Board meets on a regular basis and are progressing an update to the Local Strategic Statement.</p>
<p>East Sussex County Council</p>	<p>Ongoing engagement and joint working through the Local Plan Managers Group, the Planning Liaison Group (chief officers) and the East Sussex Strategic Planning Members Group</p> <p>Regular engagement with relevant sections of the County Council (e.g. education, libraries) in the development of the Infrastructure Position Paper (IPP) and subsequent Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).</p> <p>Working in partnership in developing the transport evidence to inform the emerging Local Plan.</p> <p>Liaised with relevant sections with regards to evidence gathering for emerging local plan and views and information sought on sites assessed through the LAA.</p> <p>Consultations on Issues and Options for the new Lewes Local Plan.</p>
<p>West Sussex County Council</p>	<p>A statement of common ground in relation to the Ashdown Forest signed with Lewes District Council, Eastbourne Borough Council, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council, Mid Sussex District Council, Tandridge District Council, Crawley Borough Council, Sevenoaks District Council, Rother District Council, East Sussex County Council, West Sussex County Council and Natural England.</p> <p>Consultations on Issues and Options for the new Lewes Local Plan.</p>

ORGANISATION	SUMMARY OF CO-OPERATION SINCE NOVEMBER 2011
All East Sussex Local Planning Authorities (inc. the SDNPA) and Brighton & Hove City Council	<p>Ongoing engagement and joint working through the Local Plan Managers Group, the Planning Liaison Group (chief officers) and the East Sussex Strategic Planning Members Group.</p> <p>Joint work on the 2021 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment 2021.</p> <p>Consulted with all authorities on the LDC Issues and Options document 2021.</p>
Highways Agency	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>Engaged in two strategic transport studies.</p> <p>Liaison regarding infrastructure provision.</p>
Environment Agency	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>Discussions regarding infrastructure provision to inform the IDP</p>
Natural England	<p>Formal consultations</p> <p>Ongoing engagement and discussions in the Habitats Regulation Assessment work undertaken to inform the Local Plan</p>
Clinical Commissioning Groups	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>Discussions regarding infrastructure provision to inform the IDP</p>
English Heritage, Coast to Capital LEP, South East LEP, Civil Aviation Authority, Sussex Local Nature Partnership, Office of the Rail Regulator, Mayor of London, Transport for London.	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>Ongoing officer and Member liaison with the South East LEP to ensure that the priorities of the LEP are reflected in the Local Plan and that the Strategic Economic Plan reflects the spatial planning priorities for the district.</p>
Homes England	<p>Formal consultations.</p>

5. Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register

What is self-build and custom housebuilding?

- 5.1. The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 places a duty on local authorities in England to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals who are seeking to acquire a serviced plot of land in the area in order to self- or custom build homes which they will occupy as their main/sole residence.
- 5.2. Since April 2016, Lewes District Council has kept a register for individuals and associations who are looking for a plot to self- or custom build their home. The register provides information about the level of demand for self-build and custom build plots in the local area and will be used as evidence of the identified need for self-build housing.
- 5.3. The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (the Act) and planning practice guidance states that the Council can implement a local connection test. This would mean the register would consist of two separate parts:
 - Part 1: entries with a local connection
 - Part 2: entries with no local connection

The Act places a duty on the council to grant enough 'development permissions of serviced plots of land' to meet the demand shown in Part 1 of the Register (but not specifically for those on the register). The entries on Part 1 together with the entries on Part 2 give the council an indication of the overall interest in self-build.

Public Consultation 2021

- 5.4. In March 2021 LDC Cabinet adopted the introduction of a Local Connection Test on the Council's Self-build and Custom Housebuilding (SBCH) Register, this was decided after a public consultation on the subject.
- 5.5. Following adoption, the New SBCH Register was opened on the Council's consultation website and everyone on the 'old' register was invited to re-register. From the 15th of April till the 15th of August every re-registration was recognised with the date of the first registration. The New SBCH Register therefore shows entries from 2016 onwards.
- 5.6. The 15th August the re-registration option closed, and from then on, all registrations are considered as new registrations. Of the 344 individuals registered on the old SBCH Register, 90 re-registered on the New SBCH Register. There are no associations registered on the New Register.

5.7. When People currently join the self-build and custom housebuilding register, they are asked about their local connection. To be included on Part 1 of the Register you must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Live in Lewes district as your only or principal home and have done so for the last two years.
- Have lived in Lewes district as your only or principal home for a period of at least three consecutive years out of the last five years.
- Be in permanent employment in Lewes district.
- Need to move to Lewes district for work-related reasons. Work-related qualifying criteria - legislation.gov.uk
- Have close relatives who live in Lewes district as their only or principal home and have done so for at least the last five years. Close relatives are ordinarily parents, adult children or siblings. Consideration may be given to other relatives if there is evidence, they provide a substantial supporting role to the applicant.

Lewes District's Register

5.8. The Housing and Planning Act 2016 defines the base periods for the Register. The first base period is the date the register was first established (1st April 2016) to the day before the day on which section 10 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 came into force (30th October 2016).

5.9. Within the most recent period (31st October 2021 to 30th October 2022) 24 individuals applied to be registered, table 8 shows that this more than the three foregoing years.

Table 8 Self Build Register Applications by Base Period

Base period	Part 1	Part 2	Total
1 (1st April 2016 - 30 Oct 2016)	5	1	6
2 (31 Oct 2016 - 30 Oct 2017)	14	2	16
3 (31 Oct 2017 - 30 Oct 2018)	9	0	9
4 (31 Oct 2018 - 30 Oct 2019)	19	0	19
5 (31 Oct 2019 – 30 Oct 2020)	6	1	7
6 (31 Oct 2020 – 30 Oct 2021)	22	2	24
7 (31 Oct 2021 – 30 Oct 2022)	18	6	24
TOTAL	93	12	105

The provision of self-build plots

5.10. The timescale for the granting permission is three years from the end of the base period. The Council must grant permission for the demand registered on Part 1 and has until 30th October 2025 to meet this demand arising from the 7th base period (31st October 2021 to 30th October 2022). The accumulated demand from base period 1, 2, 3 and 4 is 47.

Table 9. Accumulated number of individuals registered on Part 1

	Number of individuals registered under Part 1	Due
Base period 1 - 4	47	30 October 2022
Base period 1 - 5	53	30 October 2023
Base period 1 - 6	75	30 October 2024
Base period 1 - 7	93	30 October 2025

5.11. At the end of October 2022 a total of 67 Self-Builds are realised since introduction of the Register. This is above the demand accumulated in base periods 1 – 4.

Table 10. Provision of self-build plots

	End of base period	Self-build granted per base period	Accumulated self-build granted
30 October 2016	1	3	3
30 October 2017	2	11	14
30 October 2018	3	11	25
30 October 2019	4	7	32
30 October 2020	5	12	44
30 October 2021	6	9	53
30 October 2022	7	14	67

Analysis of demand for plots

5.12. For the analysis of the demand of plots we consider both Part 1 and Part 2. We present information on the preferences for the self-build project, ownership, type of build, type of home, and area in the district.

5.13. The people who registered were asked why they are interested in self-build. People could give various reasons; a great majority stated they want to self-build because they want to live in a home with a very high environmental performance. There are 22 persons who mention their financial situation as a cause to opt for self-build. See table 11. Among the other reasons, people mentioned: wanting to self-build, wanting to live in a multi-generational home, wanting a home adapted to lifestyle, or wanting to create a life and workspace.

Table 11. Reasons for self-build

Why are people interested in Self-build?	Number
I cannot afford a suitable property in the area.	44
I am retired/retiring and want a property suitable for my long-term needs	31
I want a property that has been designed for my disability needs	8
I want to live in a home with a very high environmental performance	88
I want to live close to my family	29
I am interested in being part of a community-led project	42
other reasons	11

Ownership

5.14. Almost all people registered prefer to have freehold ownership over their plot, there are 16 persons who may opt for leasehold as well, and 22 who consider shared ownership. To finance their self-build project 60 persons will need a mortgage, 6 individuals may consider partly owned with a Housing Association. See tables 12 and 13.

Table 12. Preferred type of ownership

Type of ownership	Number
Freehold	101
Leasehold	16
Shared Ownership	22

Table 13. Financing the self-build project

Finance options	Number
With a mortgage	60

Outright without a mortgage	37
Part owned with a Housing Association	6
Unknown	2

Type of build

5.15. The majority prefers a self-build project on an individual plot, there are however 47 individuals who are interested in a community led project or co-housing. This is where a group of people come together to design and develop housing in which they then live in. They may do some or all the build themselves or employ someone to build the homes for them. Additionally, there are 27 individuals who may opt for a plot where a developer provides a design and build service enabling people to customise house designs. It is likely this will form part of a larger housing scheme.

5.16. Of the 105 persons registered, 97 prefer to self-build their home, there are 12 individuals who state they want to custom house build only. (See tables 14 and 15).

Table 14. Preference for type of build

Type of build	Number
Individual plot	104
Community led, co-housing	47
Developer led build or customisation	27
not sure yet	5

Table 15. Preferred level of build project

Level of build project	Number
Self-build	97
Kit-build	67
Water-tight shell	34
Self-finish	39
Customise only	12
Not sure yet	17

Type of home

5.17. Most people on the register prefer a detached home with three or more bedrooms on a single plot with outside space, see figures 1, 2 and 3. People could choose as much options as they wanted.

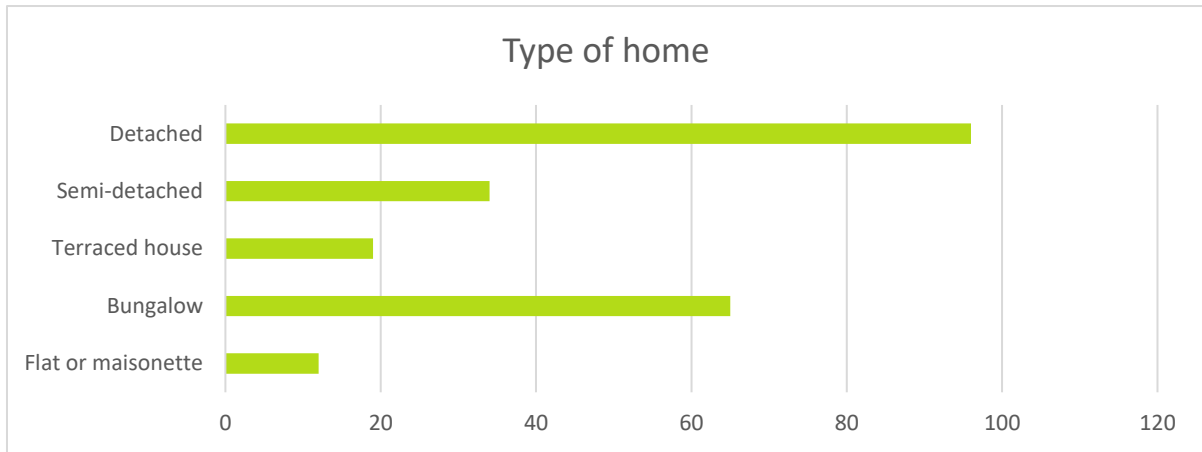


Figure 1. Preference for type of home.

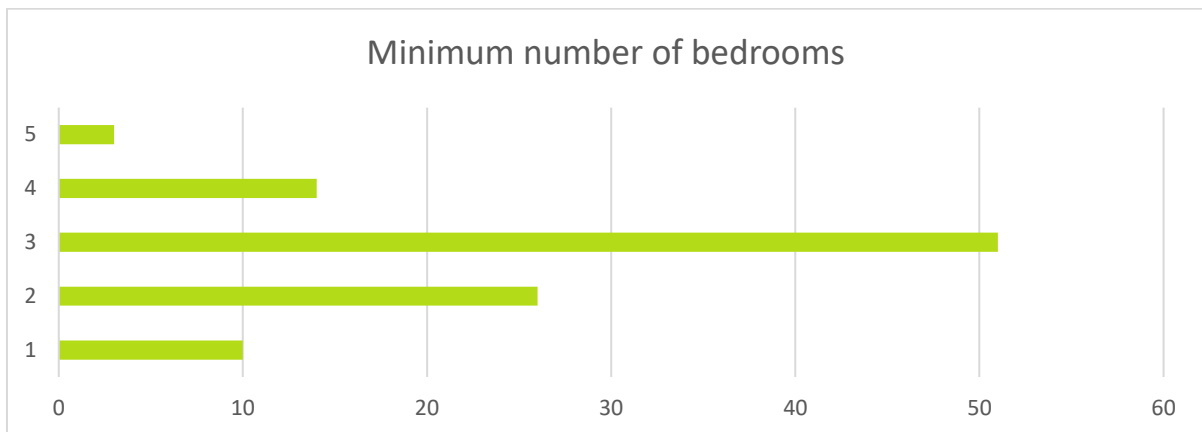


Figure 2. Preference for number of bedrooms.

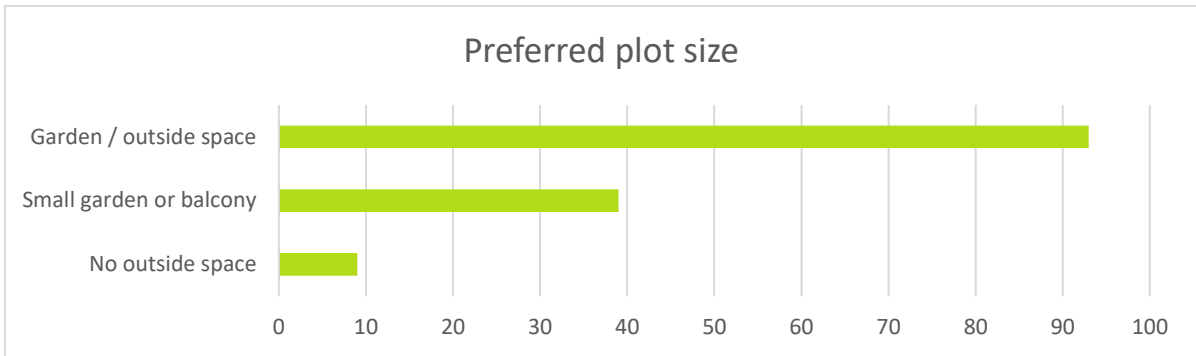


Figure 3. Preference for plot size.

Preferred areas for self-build project

5.18. The preference for building in the Northern part of the district is greater than for the Coastal towns. Newhaven and Peacehaven / Telscombe scored both 42 and Chailey seems the most popular area scoring 66. Of the 105 individuals, 84 would like to self/custom build on a rural location. Many people ticked all boxes of preferred areas, see figure 4.

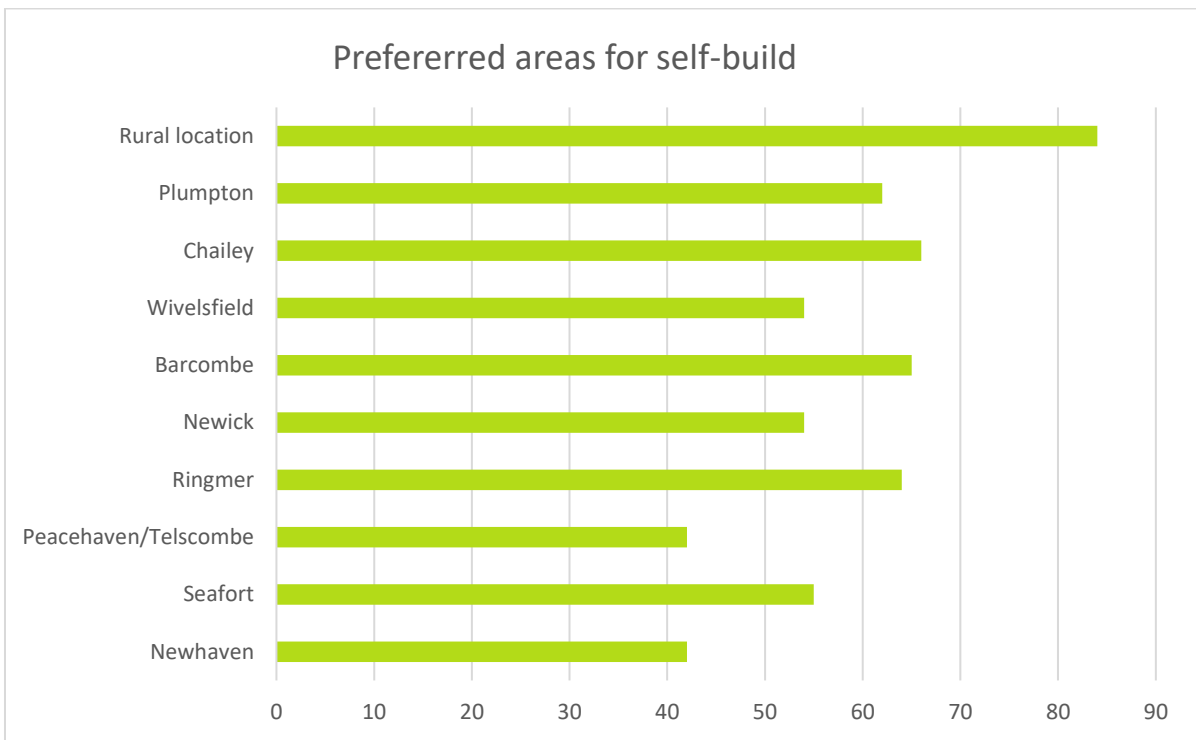


Figure 4. Preference for areas

6. Core Strategy Policy reporting

- 6.1. This section of the AMR sets out the indicators against which spatial and core policies within the Core Strategy are monitored. These indicators have been developed as part of the Core Strategy monitoring framework.
- 6.2. A brief commentary follows each target table to provide some analysis on the indicator outcomes, highlighting policy/target achievement and underperformance.
- 6.3. Table 16 below sets out the key used to illustrate what progress has been made towards each target within the relevant monitoring period.

Table 16 Indicator Progress Key





PROGRESS DEFINITION	PROGRESS SYMBOL
Target achieved	✓
Progress towards target since previous available monitoring data	↑
Target underachieved /fall in progress from previous monitoring data	↓
No change from previous monitoring period	↔
Baseline data (first year monitoring)/latest available information	◆
Relevant available information	▲
No data currently available	✘

Spatial Policies

Table 17 Spatial Policies Indicators

SPATIAL POLICIES 1 – 8 (all policies collectively monitored)		Collectively, the Spatial Policies are expected to make a contribution towards all of the strategic objectives (Note: targets identified for subsequent core policy areas will also be used to monitor the effectiveness of the spatial strategy).	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
1a. To deliver a minimum of 6,900 net additional dwellings between 2010 and 2030 (345 per annum) and maintain a sufficient housing land supply.	(i) Cumulative number of dwelling completions (net)	As at April 2019: 2,129 net completions (237 p/a average for plan period). As at April 2020: 2,371 net	↑

		<p>completions (237 p/a average for plan period).</p> <p>As at April 2021: 2,643 net completions (240 p/a average for plan period).</p> <p>As at April 2022: 2,961 net completions (247 p/a average for plan period)</p>	
	(ii) Total number of housing completions for previous monitoring year (net)	<p>2018/19: 281</p> <p>2019/20: 242</p> <p>2020/21: 272</p> <p>2021/22: 318</p>	↑
	(iii) Housing land supply – position	<p>As of 1st April 2018: Unable to demonstrate deliverable housing land equivalent to 4.99 years (4.92 years outside the SDNP)</p> <p>As of 1st October 2018: Able to demonstrate deliverable housing land equivalent to 5.32 years (5.22 years outside the SDNP)</p> <p>As at 1st April 2019: Able to demonstrate a housing land supply of 5.59 years, a surplus of 208 net dwellings (outside the SDNP).</p>	×

		<p>As at 1st April 2020 Able to demonstrate a housing land supply of 5.42 years, a surplus of 151 net dwellings (outside the SDNP).</p> <p>As at 1st April 2021: No updated information</p> <p>As at 1st April 2022: Unable to demonstrate a 5 year housing land supply, 2.73 years.</p>	
	<p>(iv) Number of dwellings completed on unidentified windfall sites: - All windfall per annum - sites of less than 5 dwellings per annum</p>	<p>Per annum - 2018/19: 114 2019/2020: 208 2020/2021: 161 2021/2022: 171</p> <p>Of less than 5 dwellings per annum – 2019/20: 35 2020/21: 62 2021/22: 39</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p>
	<p>(v) Number of dwellings permitted on rural exception sites</p>	<p>2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0</p>	
<p>1b. To explore opportunities for increasing housing delivery so that the projected level of housing need is more closely met.</p>	<p>A review of Spatial Policies 1 and 2 will be undertaken in the event that the current cross-authority work examining housing potential within the Sussex Coast Housing Market Area and adjoining areas identifies sub-regional housing delivery options that could</p>	<p>2019/20: The West Sussex and Greater Brighton Strategic Planning Board have appointed to the position of Strategic Advisor, who is currently working on the scope and timing for Local Strategic Statement 3.</p>	

	be delivered within or partially within the Lewes District plan area. The timetable for this work is expected to be agreed in 2016.	2020/2021: No further updates 2021/22: No further updates as the strategic meeting group has not met during this period	
1c. To deliver 74,000 square metres of employment floorspace (gross) between 2012 and 2031	(i) Amount of floorspace developed for employment land (gross)	2018/19 13,339m ² 2019/20: 7,518m ² 2020/2021: 7,893m ² 2021/22: 6,077m ²	↓
	(ii) Cumulative amount of floorspace developed for employment land (gross)	To 1 st April 2019: 33,757.4m ² To 1 st April 2020: 41,275.4m ² To 1 st April 2021: 49,168.4m ² To 1 st April 2022: 55,245m ²	↑
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

- 6.4. The SDNPA has now adopted its own Park-wide Local Plan and the Council required its disaggregated housing figure for LPP2. As a result, the Council now only supplies housing figures outside of the SDNP.
- 6.5. Indicator 1a (i) shows the housing completions over the last four monitoring years against the relevant target. The last four years have seen a relatively steady completion rate with the completion figures being above the average per annum plan period figure of 240.
- 6.6. Within last years AMR, as of 1st April 2021, the Council did not publish an updated housing land supply figure and instead postponed publishing the note until 11th May 2021 as LPP1 reached its 5th anniversary since adoption on this date. This decision

was taken as changes occur to how the five-year housing land supply is calculated once strategic policies are more than 5 years old.

- 6.7. There has been a small increase in the number of dwellings permitted on unidentified windfall sites per annum (indicator 1a(iv)), rising from 161 dwellings to 171 dwellings. These are sites that are not specifically identified through the LPP1, LPP2 or made Neighbourhood Plans. Windfall completions in the district are anticipated to continue to be reliable source of supply; this position was strongly supported by the LPP1 Inspector who considered that within the district, based on past performance and the strength of the local housing market, windfalls are very likely to be a continual source of supply.
- 6.8. Windfall completions over the last 4 years have fluctuated, showing an average completion of over 100 units a year. The 2019/20 fluctuation was considerably higher than the average, with this years figure being above the 4 year average. Given that windfall sites are not identified through the development framework, fluctuations in the numbers provided year to year is expected and is not cause for concern.
- 6.9. A figure of '0' has been recorded consistently against indicator 1a(v). However, it is understood through discussions with colleagues in Housing Department that a lull in rural exceptions sites is usually experienced when Local Plans are in preparation and that interest will pick up following adoption. Therefore, at this point the Council is not concerned and anticipate activity in this area to increase over the next year or two.
- 6.10. The amount of employment floor space has increased by 6,077m²; which is a decrease from 2020/21. This decrease is not concerning in isolation, given the challenges faced over the last two years as a result of COVID-19 in relation to working practices, with more people working from home. It is yet to be seen if this decrease is an anomaly or if it will be a trend moving forward with hybrid and working from home arrangements.
- 6.11. Cumulatively, 55,245m² has been provided of the target figure of 74,000m² of employment floorspace required by 2031; this totals 66% of the 2031 target figure. This figure still includes employment floorspace across the District, including that with SDNP, for the purposes of identifying achievement towards the strategic objective. However, going forward a way of disaggregation or some amendment to the indicator should be considered given the adoption of the South Downs Local Plan this strategic objective is superseded in so far as it relates to the SDNP area.

Housing

Table 18 Affordable Housing Indicators

CORE POLICY 1 Affordable Housing		➤ Objective 2	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
2a. District wide target of 40% Affordable Housing provision (on developments exceeding 10 dwellings) ⁷	(i) Gross number of affordable housing completions per annum	2018/19: 30 2019/20: 66 2020/21: 72 2021/22: 62	↓
	(ii) Percentage of affordable dwellings completed	2018/19: 11% 2019/20: 27% 2020/21: 26% 2021/22: 19%	↓
	(iii) Percentage of applications of 10 units or more meeting 40% affordable housing target	2018/19: 80% 2019/20: 44% 2020/21: 13% 2021/22: 33%	↑
	(iv) Average house price by type	2018 Q2 – All- £387,684 Detached - £553,777 Semi-detached - £356,158 Terraced - £361,850 Flat/Maisonette - £202,252 2019 Q2 – All- £366,132 Detached - £481,557 Semi-detached - £337,426 Terraced - £341,841 Flat/Maisonette - £248,082 2020 Q2 All- £332,457	▲

⁷ Amended to reflect changes in Government Planning Policy Guidance on affordable housing contributions.

		Detached - £468,951 Semi-detached - £302,036 Terraced - £318,800 Flat/Maisonette - £191,113 2021: No updated figures 2022: No updated figures	
	(v) Average construction cost by development type (construction cost £/m ²)	Not yet monitored	✘
2b. To reduce the number of households on the Council Housing Register	(i) Number of households currently on the Council Housing Register	31 st March 2017: 1,918 31 st August 2017: 945 7 th March 2019: 869 2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data	▲
<i>Sources: LDC, ESIF</i>			

Commentary


- 6.12. Three planning applications were approved in 2021/22 which were large enough to trigger affordable housing contributions; one application achieved 38% affordable housing on site, with another achieving 100% affordable housing on site. The one application that does not provide affordable housing comprises elderly living accommodation.
- 6.13. Indicator 2a (iii) shows that 33% of liable applications approved in the 2021/22 monitoring year achieved a minimum of 40% affordable provision. This is a significant increase from the previous year.
- 6.14. The number of affordable housing completions will fluctuate year to year, depending on the developments which are being constructed at that time and at what point the affordable housing is phased.

- 6.15. In 2017 there was a significant decrease in registrations on the Council housing register due to a review of the Housing Register. This meant that the bands that some households were in changed, but also that many of the households were removed from the Housing Register altogether. Data on the Housing Register has not been available to comment on to date.

Table 19 Housing, Mix and Density Indicators

CORE POLICY 2 Housing Type, Mix and Density		➤ Objective 1	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
3a. Provide a range of dwelling types and sizes to meet the identified local need	(i) Household spaces and accommodation type as a percentage %	2011 (District): - Whole house/bungalow (detached) – 35.1% - (semi-detached) – 26.5% - (terraced) – 19.1% - Flat, maisonette or apartment (flats/tenement) – 14.3% - (part of a converted/shared house) – 3.3% - (in commercial building) – 1.3% - (caravan or mobile/temporary structure) – 0.5% 2019: no updated data 2020: no updated data 2021: no updated data 2022: no updated data	✘
	(ii) Number of C2 dwellings permitted and completed	As of 1 st April 2018: 2 permitted 0 completed 2018/19: None permitted or completed 2019/20:	↑

		<p>55 Permitted 0 Completed</p> <p>2020/21: 0 permitted 8 completed</p> <p>2021/22: 2 permitted 65 completed</p>	
3b. Achieve residential densities in the region of 47 – 57 dwellings per hectare for towns and 20 – 30 dwellings per hectare for villages	(i) Average density of new house building, dwellings per hectare (dph)	<p>2018/19: 60</p> <p>2019/20: 42</p> <p>2020/21: 59</p> <p>2021/22: 33</p>	↓
	(ii) Average density of residential developments over 6 units for i) towns and ii) villages (planning applications received not completions)	<p>2018/19: Average for towns: 117dph Average for villages: 12dph</p> <p>2019/20: Average for towns: 102dph Average for villages: 23dph</p> <p>2020/21: Average for towns: 73dph Average for villages: 40dph</p> <p>2021/22: Average for towns: 72dph Average for villages: 19dph</p>	↓

	(iii) Percentage of new dwellings completed at: less than 30dph; between 30 and 50dph; and above 50dph	<p>2018/19: Less than 30 dph – 46%; Dwellings between 30 and 50 dph - 20%; Dwellings above 50 dph – 33%</p> <p>2019/20: Less than 30 dph – 29%; Dwellings between 30 and 50 dph - 65%; Dwellings above 50 dph – 6%</p> <p>2020/21: Less than 30 dph – 40% ; Dwellings between 30 and 50 dph – 35%; Dwellings above 50 dph – 25%</p> <p>2021/22: Less than 30dph: 77% Between 30 and 50dph: 16% Above 50dph: 6%</p>	
Sources: LDC, ESIF			




Commentary

- 6.16. Indicator 3a(i) is informed by the census, which was completed in 2021. However, the results of the 2021 census are subject to a phased delivery plan, with housing data slated for publishing on the 6th January 2023. As such, an update on this indicator should be available in next years AMR.
- 6.17. The average density for developments over six units in towns shows a gradual downward trend from 117dph in 2018/19 to 72dph recorded for this monitoring year, which is closer to the target densities set out in Core Policy 2 of LPP1. The average density for developments over six units in villages has fluctuated since 2018/19; the average density figure of 40dph recorded in 2020/21 appears to be significantly

higher than the values recorded in the previous years monitoring, with the dph value returning to a more normal value this monitoring year.

- 6.18. The number of completed developments which have a density of less than 30dph have increased significantly from the previous 2 years, between 30dph and 50dph has decreased from the previous 2 years and above 50dph has varied greatly over the past 4 years.

Table 20 Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Indicators

CORE POLICY 3 Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation		➤ Objective 1 ➤ Objective 6	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
4a. To provide a net total of 13 Gypsy & Traveller permanent pitches between 2014 and 2030 to meet the need as identified in the GTAA Update	(i) Pitches granted planning permission since 2014 in the area of Lewes District outside of the SDNP	None	
	(ii) Pitches granted planning permission since 2014 in the area of Lewes District within the SDNP	2017/18: 2 pitches 2018/19: 0 pitches 2019/20: 0 pitches 2020/21: 0 pitches 2021/22: 0 pitches	
	(iii) Number of pitches allocated in the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD	LPP2 has allocated 1 site for 5 permanent pitches SDNP: 5 pitches	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

- 6.19. The 2014 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) sets out the recommended level of permanent pitch provision for each of the local planning authorities within East Sussex, including the area of the SDNP that falls within the county. Overall, 13 net additional permanent pitches need to be delivered within Lewes district, eight within the SDNP and five outside.

6.20. The Council carried out an extensive search for potential suitable sites for Gypsy and Traveller use. A site has been allocated in Plumpton Green for five pitches in LPP2; Policy GT01. This site is not identified in the Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan.

Local Economy and Regeneration

Table 21 Economic Development and Regeneration Indicators

CORE POLICY 4 Encouraging Economic Development and Regeneration		➤ Objective 2 ➤ Objective 10	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
5a. Identify sufficient sites to meet current and future needs (including office space)	(i) Net amount of floorspace developed for employment land	2018/19: 2,486m ² 2019/20: 4,617.9m ² 2020/21: -446m ² 2021/22: 824.1m ²	↑
5b. No loss of employment land unless there are demonstrable economic viability or environmental amenity reasons for doing so (see policy wording).	(i) Net and gross employment land supply (hectares that have planning permission)	2017/18: Net 1.45 Gross 5.49 2018/19: Net -4.6 Gross 6.71 2019/20: Net: 0.14 Gross: 2.7 2020/21: Net: -0.35 Gross: 0.55 2021/22: Net: 0.05 Gross: 0.175	↑
	(ii) Loss of employment land in local authority area.	2017/18: Net loss of 8510m ² 2018/19: No net loss 2019/20: No net loss 2020/21: Net loss of 2129m ² 2021/22: No net loss	↑
5c. Encourage sustainable tourism and promote growth in	(i) Number of jobs in the tourism sector	2016: 4,119 2017: No data 2018: 3,179	×

this sector		2019: No data 2020/21: No updated data 2021/22: No updated data	
	(ii) Contribution to the District's economy made by visitors – turnover of local businesses	2016: £215,864,000 2017: £174,674,000 2018: £180,800,000 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data	✘
5d. To bring about improvements to the condition of existing and future employment premises and to encourage sustainable working practices	(i) Number of business enterprises by age of business: Less than 2 years old	2013: 500 March 2015: 730 2018: No updated data 2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data	✘
	(ii) Number of Local Development Orders	None	↔
	(iii) Percentage of residents working at or from home	2011: 14.3% 2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data	✘
	(iv) Percentage of all people in employment travelling less than 5km to work <i>2011 data reflects less than 10km</i>	2001: 31.7% 2011: 37.5% 2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data	✘

5e. Support opportunities for the up-skilling of the Districts labour supply	(i) Percentage of adults with degree level (or equivalent) qualifications	2017: 47.4% 2018: No updated data 2019: 45.2% 2020: 39.7% 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data	×
	(ii) Numbers of Adult learners	2016/17: 5,420 2017/18: 4,980 2018/19: 4,840 2019/20: No updated data 2020/21: No updated data 2021/22: No updated data	×
<i>Sources: LDC, ESIF, ONS</i>			

Commentary

- 6.21. In 2021/22 there has been an increase recorded against each net employment land indicator compared to the previous monitoring year (5a(i), 5b (i)(ii)). The AMR for 2020/21 noted the loss in net employment space recorded against each indicator and theorised that the COVID pandemic and the associated lockdowns during April 2020 – March 2021 period could have influenced the anomalous loss. The return to trend of no net loss of employment space, and an overall increase in net employment space suggests that the loss in 2020/21 can be attributed to COVID related impacts. However, the net increase recorded this year is lower than pre COVID figures, and future AMR's will give a better indication as to whether employment land provision can be expected to return to pre-COVID levels.
- 6.22. In regard to indicators 5 (c)(i)(ii), the Tourism and Culture team have advised that they have been in the process of moving to a new data tracker, and that real time live data monitoring will be available for future monitoring.
- 6.23. Indicator 5d(i) has no updated data since 2013 specifically on business under two years old. The ESiF reports that there were 350 small businesses (10-49 employees) in Lewes District in 2020, 340 in 2021, and 350 in 2022 which is a small increase and shows a steady trend. Data on number of total business enterprises in the District shows 4,430 in 2020, 4,360 in 2021 and 4,350 in 2022, demonstrating a gradual decrease. In the years previous there had been a steady increase or no change; given that the COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdowns and restrictions occurred within the 2020/21 monitoring year, it is not possible to draw accurate conclusions as to why the number has decreased asides from that the

COVID-19 pandemic was the likely cause. Further analysis in future AMR's will give a better indication as to the trend of the data. Indicators 5d(iii) and 5d(iv) are informed by the 2011 Census, therefore it is unlikely that it can be updated until the publication of data in Spring 2023.

Table 22 Visitor Economy Indicators

CORE POLICY 5 The Visitor Economy		➤ Objective 2 ➤ Objective 4 ➤ Objective 5 ➤ Objective 7 ➤ Objective 10	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
6a. To promote the growth of the tourism sector: improving linkages; the quality and number of visitor attractions; accommodation	(i) Contribution to the District's economy made by visitors – turnover of local businesses	2016: £215,864,000 2017: £174,674,000 2018: £180,800,000 2019: No data Available 2021: No available data 2022: No available data	×
	(ii) Number of day visitors to the district	2016: 3,200,000 2017: 3,106,000 2018: 3,010,000 2019: No data Available 2021: No available data 2022: No available data	×
	(iii) Number of jobs in the tourism sector	2015: 3,419 2016: 4,119 2017: No updated data 2018: 3,179 2019: No data Available 2021: No available data 2022: No available data	×
Sources: Tourism South East			

Commentary

6.24. As above, the Tourism and Culture team have advised that they have been in the process of moving to a new data tracker, and that real time live data monitoring will be available for future monitoring.

Accessibility and Community Services

Table 23 Retail and Sustainable Town and Local Centres Indicators

CORE POLICY 6 Retail and Sustainable Town and Local Centres		➤ Objective 6 ➤ Objective 10	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
7a. Ensuring town and local centres and essential services are accessible through sustainable transportation methods	(i) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by public transport/walking	<p>2013: Employment, 10; Food stores 7; FE College, 38; GP's, 9; Hospitals, 41; Primary Schools, 7; Secondary School, 13; Town Centre, 14.</p> <p>2017: Employment – 9, Food stores – 9, FE College – 27, GPs – 14, Hospital – 27, Primary School – 11, Secondary Schools – 18, Town Centre - 18</p> <p>2018: No updated data</p> <p>2019: No updated data</p> <p>2020: No updated data</p> <p>2021: No updated data</p> <p>2022: No updated data</p>	✘

	<p>(ii) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by cycling</p>	<p>2013: Employment, 7; Food stores 6; FE College, 20; GP's, 6; Hospitals, 33; Primary Schools, 5; Secondary School, 8; Town Centre, 13.</p> <p>2017: Employment – 9, Food stores – 8.8, FE College – 17.1, GPs -10.9, Hospitals – 33.9, Primary Schools – 8.7, Secondary Schools – 14.2, Town Centres – 17.4</p> <p>2018: No updated data</p> <p>2019: No updated data</p> <p>2020: No updated data</p> <p>2021: No updated data</p> <p>2022: No updated data</p>	<p>×</p>
	<p>(iii) Access to town centres (percentage of households who have access to a town centre within 15 minutes via different transport modes)</p>	<p>2014: Public Transport/walking – 32.9%, Cycle – 53.1%, Car – 73.4%</p> <p>2016: Public transport/walking – 30.7%, Cycle – 54.8%, Car – 74.8%</p> <p>2018/19: No updated data</p> <p>2020: No updated</p>	<p>×</p>

		data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data	
7b. To promote the vitality and viability of the district and town centres, but where local shops and facilities are no longer viable, consider for alternative uses.	(i) Retail unit vacancy rate in town centres Lewes town centre Newhaven town centre Peacehaven SCR Peacehaven Meridian Centre Seaford town centre	2012: Lewes Town Centre (TC) – 5.2% Newhaven TC – 21% (2009) Peacehaven SCR – 10% Peacehaven Meridian Centre – 6.25% Seaford TC – 7.2% 2017/18: No updated data 2018/19: No updated data 2019/20: No updated data 2020/21: No updated data 2021/22: No updated data	✘
	(ii) Net amount of completed retail development (sqm)	2017/18: 147m ² 2018/19: -688 m ² 2019/20: 615.5m ² 2020/21: 122m ² 2021/22: 0m ²	↓
Sources: ESIF, 2012 Shopping and Town Centres Study (GL Hearn), LDC			

Commentary

6.25. Only some data has been released since 2013 to update this table for indicators relating to 7a. A new method of collecting data for this indicator, or a new indicator, may need to be found for future AMRs. In terms of access to amenities within 15

minutes, as part of the evidence base for the new local plan, a settlement services study will be undertaken which should give insight into what parts of the district have access to services within 15 minutes and this can be updated in future AMR's.

6.26. The Lewes District Shopping and Town Centre Study was undertaken in 2012 which showed an improvement in vacancy rates 7b(i) for all of the towns where data was available. However, we do not have more recent figures to publish. Consideration before the publication of the next AMR will have to be given to the value of including shopping vacancy surveys to our annual monitoring if we wish to see value from this indicator, or the indicator should be amended.

6.27. There have been 0 applications completed comprising a change in retail floor space within the district. It is unsurprising to observe no net change considering the challenges faced by high streets in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, in conjunction with the changes to use classes and permitted development rights which have allowed uses typically found within high streets to change more freely without needing to apply for planning permission.

Table 24 Infrastructure Indicators

CORE POLICY 7 Infrastructure		➤ Objective 3 ➤ Objective 7	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
8a. To maintain and enhance the level of provision of community facilities/services	(i) Net loss/gain (completions) of community services and facilities (E(d-f), F1 and F2 (c-d)) in the past year (sqm)	2016/17: 1663.27m ² 2017/18: 7754.76m ² 2018/19: 667m ² 2020/21: 1267m ² 2021/22: -1649.5m ²	↓
8b. To ensure essential infrastructure is provided for by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	(i) List of infrastructure projects funded by CIL in the past year	See IFS	✘
	(ii) Amount of CIL funds received per annum	2016/17: £136,149.33 2017/18: £2,667,782.93 2018/19: £1,183,301.60 CIL receipts received 2019/20: £2,988,756.46 2020/21: £1,136,068.44 2021/22: £4,127,557.49	↑


	(iii) Infrastructure improvements identified in Infrastructure Delivery Plan implemented	See IFS	✘
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

- 6.28. Indicator 8a (i) shows a net loss in the monitoring year of E(d-f), F1 and F2 (c-d) floorspace largely due to one application coming forward involving the provision of one dwelling and subsequent loss of a sand school, resulting in a loss of F2 (c) floorspace totalling -1588m². It is not unusual for provision of community facilities floorspace to tail off towards the end of a local plan period, as provision of community services and facilities are usually contained within allocated sites within the local plan.
- 6.29. The CIL Charging Schedule was adopted by Full Council on 14th October 2015 and the charges have been implemented for those areas of the district outside the National Park from the 1st December 2015. Planning applications decided on or after the 1st December 2015 may therefore be subject to the CIL.
- 6.30. Local Authorities are now required under amendments to regulations (The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019 No.1103 that came into force 1 September 2019) to produce an IFS annually that sets out details about planning obligation receipts and anticipated expenditure. This is to provide clarity and transparency to local communities and developers on the infrastructure and expenditure and in aligning this to planned development, as envisaged in the Local Plan. Therefore it is not considered necessary to provide commentary on the above indicators in this AMR.
- 6.31. The IFS will be published separately to this AMR and will be available on the Lewes District Council website from the 31st December 2022.

Table 25 Green Infrastructure Indicators

CORE POLICY 8 Green Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective 2 ➤ Objective 3 ➤ Objective 5 ➤ Objective 7 	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
9a. To protect and enhance the quality of open space within the district	(i) Number and extent of SNCIs (LWS) and LNRs	SNCIs – 86 2017 – 1,226 ha (4.2% of District)	↑

		<p>2019: No change in data</p> <p>2020: 88 Sites/1,222 ha (4.15% of district)</p> <p>2021: 1223.17ha (4.15% of district)</p> <p>2022: 1225.29ha (4.16% of district)</p> <p>LNRs – 4 2017 – 349.9 ha, 1.2% of district)</p> <p>2019: No change in data</p> <p>2020: No change in data</p> <p>2021: No change in data</p> <p>2022: No change in data</p>	
	<p>(ii) Condition of internationally and nationally important wildlife and geological sites (SSSIs and SACs)</p>	<p>SACs –</p> <p>2018: Castle Hill – 114.58 hectares (both in Lewes District and Brighton & Hove). 35.20% favourable, 64.80% unfavourable but recovering.</p> <p>Lewes Downs – 165.04 hectares. 95.55% of SAC land favourable. 4.45% unfavourable but recovering.</p>	

		<p>2019: No change 2020: No change 2021: No change 2022: No updated data</p> <p>SSSIs –</p> <p>2016: 97.5% of SSSI's considered favourable or unfavourable but recovering; 0.3% unfavourable and stable; 0.4% unfavourable and declining; 0.8% not assessed</p> <p>2017/18: 6.4 % of district 96.6% of SSSI's considered favourable or unfavourable but recovering; 1.1% unfavourable but stable, 2.2% unfavourable and declining</p> <p>2018/19: 1872 ha, 6.4% of district 53.9% Favourable, 43.8% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1% Unfavourable no change, 1.1% Unfavourable declining 1.1%</p> <p>2019/20: SSSI's no change in area or condition.</p> <p>2020/21: 89 units, 52.8% Favourable, 43.8% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1% Unfavourable no</p>	
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		change, 2.2% Unfavourable declining 2021/22: 89 units, 52.8% Favourable, 42.7% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1% Unfavourable no change, 3.4% Unfavourable declining	
Sources: Natural England, Sussex Wildlife Trust, Sussex Local Wildlife Site Initiative and Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre			


Commentary

- 6.32. Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) are now referred to as Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs). A Local Wildlife Site is defined as a discrete area of land that is considered to be of significance for its wildlife. Indicator 9a (i) shows an increase of 2.12ha of LWS, whilst indicator 9a (ii) shows a 1.2% increase in 'Unfavourable declining' condition of SSSIs in Lewes District.
- 6.33. Natural England records indicate that there has been no change to the condition of Lewes Downs SAC site or the condition of Castle Hill SAC.

Natural and Build Environment

Table 26 Air Quality Indicators

CORE POLICY 9 Air Quality		➤ Objective 7 ➤ Objective 8	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
10a. To reduce the total number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	(i) Number of Air Quality Management Areas	2016: 2 (Lewes Town Centre and Newhaven Town Centre) 2019: No Change 2020: No Change 2021: No Change 2022: No Change	
10b. To ensure that annual mean Nitrogen Dioxide levels in any designated AQMA's do not rise year on year	(i) Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Levels	2013: Lewes AQMA: 19 ug/m3 2015: Lewes PM2.5 = 11.55µg/m³ (Sussex Air) 2018: no updated data	×

		<p>2019: Lewes AQMA - 19ug/m3</p> <p>PM¹⁰ - 18µg/m3</p> <p>2020: AQMA – Lewes - West Street – 16ug/ m³</p> <p>AQMA – Lewes - – Newhaven – 20ug/m³ (less than 75% data capture rate at Newhaven AQMA) (Sussex Air Pollution Monitoring Network Annual Report 2020)</p> <p>2021: No updated data</p> <p>2022: No updated data</p>	
10c. To improve air quality through the promotion of suitably located new development/services and through sustainable transport	(i) Mode of travel to work	<p>2011⁸: Private vehicle, 58.7% (62.6%); Public Transport, 15.4% (16%); Foot or Cycle, 11.6% (12.8%); People who work at or mainly at home, 13.9% (8%); Other, 0.4% (0.6%).</p> <p>2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data</p>	×
	(ii) Number of large development completions estimated to be within 30 minutes of public transport and walking/cycling journey time of services	<p>2016/17: 84%</p> <p>2017/18: 84%</p> <p>2018/19: 85%</p> <p>2019/20: 100%</p> <p>2020/21: 100%</p> <p>2021/22: 100%</p>	


⁸ Revised version released by ONS, April 2014

	(iii) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by public transport	<p>2013: Employment, 10; Food stores 7; FE College, 38; GP's, 9; Hospitals, 41; Primary Schools, 7; Secondary School, 13; Town Centre, 14.</p> <p>2017: Employment – 9, Food stores – 9, FE College – 27, GPs – 14, Hospital – 27, Primary School – 11, Secondary Schools – 18, Town Centre - 18</p> <p>2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data</p>	<p>✘</p>
<p>Sources: Sussex Air, ESIF, LDC</p>			

Commentary

- 6.34. There has been no new AQMA in addition to the Lewes and Newhaven AQMAs. The last Sussex Air report was published in June 2020 and covered the 2019 year and shows the same figures reported in indicator 10b(i). Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Levels in the Lewes AQMA, 10b(i), are the same as they were in 2013.
- 6.35. The number of large development completions within 30 minutes of public transport has remained at 100% as all the larger sites wholly completed this monitoring year are in sustainable locations, in terms of access to services.
- 6.36. Indicator 10c(i) is informed by the census, therefore it is unlikely that it can be updated until after the 2021 Census data is published in Spring 2023.

Table 27 Natural Environment & Landscape Character Indicators

CORE POLICY 10 Natural Environment & Landscape Character		➤ Objective 2 ➤ Objective 4 ➤ Objective 5	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
11a. To ensure that international, national and local designations are conserved and enhanced to a high quality	(i) Condition and size of internationally and nationally important wildlife and geological sites (SSSIs and SACs)	<p>SACs – 2018: Castle Hill – 114.58 hectares (both in Lewes District and Brighton & Hove). 35.20% favourable, 64.80% unfavourable but recovering.</p> <p>Lewes Downs – 165.04 hectares. 95.55% of SAC land favourable. 4.45% unfavourable but recovering.</p> <p>2020: No change 2021: No change 2022: No updated data</p> <p>SSSIs – 2018/19: 1872 ha, 6.4% of district. 53.9%</p>	

		<p>Favourable 43.8% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1% Unfavourable no change, 1.1% Unfavourable declining</p> <p>2019/20: SSSI's no change in area or condition.</p> <p>2020/21: 89 units, 52.8% Favourable, 43.8% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1% Unfavourable no change, 2.2% Unfavourable declining</p> <p>2021/22: 89 units, 52.8% Favourable, 42.7% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1% Unfavourable no change, 3.4% Unfavourable declining</p>	
	(ii) Area of land designated as Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) (LWS) - district	<p>2016: 1,226 ha 2017: No change 2018: No change 2019: No change 2020: 1222 ha 2021: 1223.17 ha 2022: 1225.29 ha</p>	↑
	(iii) Area of Land designated as Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	<p>2016: 349.9 (ha) 2017: 349.89 (ha) 2018: 349.89 (ha) 2019: No change 2020: No change 2021: No change 2022: No change</p>	↔
11b. To seek a net gain in biodiversity resources, therefore contributing to the targets set out in the Sussex Biodiversity	(i) Total number of SAC's, SSSI's, SNCI's and LNR's designations	<p>2017: 109 (2 SAC's; 17 SSSI's; 86 SNCI's; 4 LNR's) 2018: No change 2019: No change 2020: No change</p>	↔

Action Plan		2021: No change 2022: No change	
	(ii) Total area (m ²) of land designated as SAC's, SSSI's, SNCI's (LWS) and LNR's	2016: 3,641.6 (ha) 2017: 3,641.6 (ha) 2018: 3,641.6 (ha) 2019: No change 2020: 3,637.33 (ha) 2021: 3,638.34 (ha) 2022: 3,640.46 (ha)	↑
<i>Sources: Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, Natural England, Sussex Wildlife Trust, ESIF</i>			

Commentary

- 6.37. Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) are now referred to as Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs). As per paragraph 6.33, there has been a small increase in area of designation of LWS (11a (ii)) which therefore relays to a small increase in the total area indicator, 11b (ii).

Table 28 Built & Historic Environment and High Quality Design Indicators

CORE POLICY 11 Built & Historic Environment and High Quality Design		➤ Objective 4 ➤ Objective 8	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
12a. To improve sustainable construction standards year on year. Adequately address the need to reduce resource and energy consumption	(i) A new indicator has not been established at this point but the District Council, and SDNP, will look to introduce an effective way of monitoring this target at the earliest opportunity	Not yet monitored	✘
12b. The safeguarding of historic assets	(i) Number of Listed Buildings part-demolished/ demolished	2015/16: 2 partly demolished 2016/17: 2 partly demolished 2017/2018: 0 buildings 2018/19: 1 extension 2019/20: 2 applications including demolition 2020/21: 0 buildings 2021/22: 0 buildings	↔

Sources: LDC

Commentary

- 6.38. An effective way of monitoring indicator 12a has not yet been established. However the Council continue to encourage improvements in sustainable construction. Technical Advice Notes (TANs) were published in early 2021 which aim to guide applications for planning permission, setting out expectations in terms of sustainable construction and circular economy principles. Applications for new residential dwellings or commercial floorspace will be required to be supported by a checklist and or further reports to show how they have considered sustainable construction principles. An update can be expected to be provided on this in the next AMR.
- 6.39. This monitoring year there have been no applications for listed building consent which included a form of demolition.

Table 29 Flood Risk, Coastal Erosion, Sustainable Drainage and Slope Stability Indicators

CORE POLICY 12 Flood Risk, Coastal Erosion, Sustainable Drainage and Slope Stability		➤ Objective 9	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
13a. To steer development away from areas of flood risk and coastal erosion	(i) Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice on the Environment Agency flood defence grounds (fluvial & tidal)	2015/16: 4 2016/17: 1 2017/18: 1 2018/19: 1 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0	↔
13b. To incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems into new development where appropriate	(i) Percentage of appropriate developments incorporating sustainable urban drainage systems	2015/16: 0.86% (8: 7 residential and 1 commercial development) 2016/17: 11 (9 residential, 1 agricultural and 1 commercial) 2018/19: No data 2019/20: No data 2020/21: No data 2021/22: No data	✘

Sources: Environment Agency, LDC

Commentary

- 6.40. In the monitoring year, no planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice of the Environmental Agency (EA).
- 6.41. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) are being incorporated to developments. The majority of developments have a form of SuDS. To gain maximum value from this indicator this should be refined to capture the range of SuDS interventions that are now implemented and monitored by ESCC, this will require working with ESCC SuDS Team to understand what data they have available and how we can interpret that in terms of monitoring the effectiveness of this policy.

Sustainable Development

Table 30 Sustainable Travel Indicators

CORE POLICY 13 Sustainable Travel		➤ Objective 3 ➤ Objective 6 ➤ Objective 7 ➤ Objective 8	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
14a. To ensure that new development is located in sustainable locations with good access to services	(i) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by public transport/walking	<p>2013: Employment, 10; Food stores 7; FE College, 38; GP's, 9; Hospitals, 41; Primary Schools, 7; Secondary School, 13; Town Centre, 14.</p> <p>2017: Employment – 9, Food stores – 9, FE College – 27, GPs – 14, Hospital – 27, Primary School – 11, Secondary Schools – 18, Town Centre - 18</p> <p>2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data</p>	×
	(ii) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by bicycle	<p>2013: Employment, 7; Food stores 6; FE College, 20; GP's, 6; Hospitals, 33; Primary Schools, 5; Secondary School, 8; Town Centre, 13.</p> <p>2017: Employment – 9, Food stores – 8.8, FE College – 17.1, GPs - 10.9, Hospitals – 33.9, Primary Schools – 8.7, Secondary Schools – 14.2, Town Centres – 17.4</p> <p>2019: No updated data</p>	×

		2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data	
	(iii) Amount of large residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, areas of employment and a major health centre(s)	2016/17: 84% 2017/18: 84% 2018/19: 85% 2019/20: 100% 2020/21: 100% 2021/22: 100%	↔
14b. Improvements to facilities allowing the uptake of sustainable travel (walking/cycling/public transport)	(i) Percentage who travel to work by public transport	2011: Public Transport, 15.4% 2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data	✘
	(ii) Net increase/decrease in rights of way	Dec 2014: 356 miles June 2016: 353 miles Nov 2017: 356 miles Oct 2018: 370 miles 2019: No change 2020: No change 2021: 367 miles (+0.2miles since last year see commentary paragraph 6.45) 2022: No change	↔
14c. Year on year increase in the number of people travelling to work by sustainable modes of transport	(i) Number of people travelling to work by public transport	2011: 7,291 2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data	✘
<i>Sources: ESIF, LDC, ESCC</i>			

Commentary

6.42. The latest figures for 14a(i) and (ii) were released by the Department for Transport in December 2019 and these are for 2017. There has been no further updated data. Indicator 14a(iii) is calculated on the basis of new residential development

completed in the monitoring year on sites of more than six units. In the monitoring year, four such sites were completed, and all of these were within 30 minutes public transport time of these services. It is however acknowledged that this is not a large pool of applications and therefore fairly unrepresentative. To increase the pool of data and therefore the value of the indicator we would either need to decrease the size of developments captured or look at consents granted rather than those dwellings completed.

6.43. Indicators 14b(i) and 14c(i) are informed by the census, therefore it is unlikely that they can be updated until after the publication of the 2021 census in Spring 2023.

Table 31 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Sustainable Use of Resources Indicators

CORE POLICY 14 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Sustainable Use of Resources		➤ Objective 1 ➤ Objective 6 ➤ Objective 8	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
15a. To support low carbon and renewable energy installations	(i) Number of planning applications received and granted consent relating to renewable energy installations	2016/17: 6 2017/18: 7 2018/19: 4 2019/20: No accurate data 2020/21: No accurate data 2021/22: No accurate data	✘
	(ii) Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita per sector: Total emissions (kt)	2016: 413 2017: 392 2018: No updated data 2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data	✘
15b. Require all new dwellings to achieve water consumption of no more than 110 litres per day per person	(i) Percentage of new dwellings meeting the required water consumption standard	Not monitored yet	✘
15c. All new non-residential developments over 1,000 square metres will be expected to achieve the BREEAM 'very good' rating standard.	(i) Percentage of new non-residential developments over 1,000 square metres which achieve a BREEAM design certificate rating of 'very good'	Not monitored yet	✘

Commentary

- 6.44. There is no accurate way of identifying applications which include renewable energy installations, many applications for dwellings would include renewables such as solar panels but this would not necessarily be included in descriptions of development and therefore the information is not readily available.
- 6.45. The Council are committed to supporting sustainable development. As mentioned previously TANs were published in early 2021 which set out expectations in terms of sustainable construction. Applications for new residential dwellings or commercial floorspace are now required to be supported by a checklist and/or further reports to show how they have considered sustainable construction principles including the use of renewable energy. Submission of the checklist will enable easier monitoring of applications that propose renewables, therefore giving more reliable data for comparison. An update can be provided on this in the next AMR.
- 6.46. Indicators 15b(i) and 15c(i) are currently not monitored but as above these are covered in the Sustainable Construction checklist that have been introduced as a validation requirement in 2021 and this will make monitoring of these easier and more accurate for the next AMR, whereby there should be a pool of applications to assess this indicator against.

7. Local Plan Part 2 Development Management Policy reporting

Table 32 Protection of biodiversity and geodiversity

DM24 Protection of biodiversity and geodiversity			
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
To manage and monitor the Reedens Meadow SANG at Newick.	i) Net number of dwellings mitigated	2018: Reedens Meadow SANG is implemented and open to the public. 2019/20: 2 dwellings mitigated 2020/21: 0 dwellings mitigated 2021/22: 0 dwellings mitigated	
	ii) Cumulative monies collected from new development via section 106 contributing towards the maintenance of Reedens Meadow SANG	2019/20: £10K from 2 planning permissions 2020/21: No money collected 2021/22: No money collected	
	iii) Use of the SANG through visitor survey and local monitoring reports	×	

Sources: Environment Agency, LDC

Commentary

- 7.1. It has been agreed that the SANG will be adopted by Lewes District Council but the site is yet to be formally handed over. Given the age of the SANG there is currently no formal monitoring of its condition nor usage carried out. An effective way of doing so will need to be considered once the site is formally adopted by the Council.

Limitations

- 7.2. The 2021/22 update of the AMR identified several limitations, which are consistent over the monitoring years, which highlighted and suggested that there was a potential need to revise or update the indicators. The Council are in the process of drafting a new local plan, at which point the indicators can be updated to provide a more consistent stream of measurable data points for analysis.

- 7.3. The COVID-19 pandemic is a limitation that should be accounted for when comparing last years results with past data, and when analysing this years data in comparison to last years; for a number of months during the 2020/21 monitoring year there were severe restrictions on the movement of people which has severely impacted all sectors of society.

- 7.4. Further to the above point, many indicators rely on the 2011 Census. The omission of updates for these indicators since 2011 demonstrates that the information is only available from this source and therefore when updating the indicators, selecting a data source that is available more readily will provide more timely data points for analysis.

8. Neighbourhood Plan Policy reporting

8.1. This section of the AMR sets out the indicators against which Neighbourhood Planning policies within each Neighbourhood Plan are monitored.

8.2. Where relevant, analysis on the indicator outcomes is provided. However, a number of indicators are assessed for the first full monitoring year against the policies. Therefore the data collected will constitute the baseline data which will be used to assess progress in future AMRs.

Newick Neighbourhood Plan

8.3. Newick Neighbourhood Plan was 'made; in July 2015.

Table 33 Housing Indicators (Newick)

POLICY HO2, HO3, HO4, HO5		➤ Objective 9	
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Deliver 100 net additional dwellings in the period up to 2030 on the four allocated sites	NNP(a) Net additional dwellings completed on the allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	2018/19: 7 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0	↔
	NNP(b) Number of windfall units permitted in/adjacent to Newick village in addition to allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	2018/19: 2 (net) 2019/20: 4 (net) 2020/21: 2 (net) 2021/22: 6 (net)	↑
	NNP(c) Affordable homes completed on allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0	↔
	NNP(d) Housing type as a percentage	2018/19: 3 Bedroom: 100% 2019/20: No completed dwellings 2020/21:	▲

		No completed dwellings	
		2021/22: No completed dwellings	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.4. An application for Site HO3 (LW/21/0700) for 36 dwellings was refused on 09/06/2022 and is undergoing an appeal that is yet to be determined, outside of this monitoring year. Site HO4 has had two applications refused; LW/18/0351 and LW/20/0298 both of which comprised development proposals of 69 dwellings (a 44% uplift on the sites allocation). Both decisions were appealed and subsequently dismissed at appeal as of 28th October 2021; a revised scheme (LW/22/0220) for 39 dwellings received approval on 19/08/2022, outside of this monitoring year. Outline consent was granted in 2018 for two dwellings at site HO5, with a Reserved Matters being refused (ref LW/20/124) and subsequently allowed on appeal during last year's monitoring period.

Table 34 Local Economy Indicators (Newick)

POLICY LE1, LE2		➤ Objective 12	
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Encourage small scale expansion of existing retail and business premises in the parish	NNP(e) Net additional floorspace (A and B use classes)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0	↔
	NNP(f) Net additional floorspace (B1 light industry, B2 and B8) at previous milk processing plant and Rotherfield Wood Timber Yard	2017/18: 0 2018/19: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0	↔
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.5. No net additional, or loss, of retail or business floorspace has been permitted between 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022.

Table 35 Community Facilities Indicators (Newick)

POLICY CF1, CF2		➤ Objective 11	
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Prevent change of use of the village's key community facilities	NNP(g) Net loss/gain (completions) of community services and facilities (D1 and D2) on listed sites (CF1) in the past year (sqm)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0	↔
Provide additional recreational space and/or equipped play space	NNP(h) Net loss/gain (completions) of recreational space and/or equipped play space (D2) in the past year (sqm)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0	↔

Sources: LDC

Commentary

8.6. There has been no loss or gain of community facilities or recreational space in the NP area.

Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan

8.7. The Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' in February 2016.

Table 36 Employment Indicators (Ringmer)

POLICY 5.1 Employment in Ringmer			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Enhance local employment opportunities in Ringmer village	RNP(a) Loss/change of use of any existing employment (A, B and D use classes) floorspace	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 116.2m ²	↑

	RNP(b) Number of employment site allocations developed	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0	↔
	RNP(c) Net gain/loss of employment (A1, B1 and D2 use classes) floorspace (sqm)	2018/19: 0sqm 2019/2020: net gain delivered A1: 67.2 B1: 453sqm D2: 187.8sqm 2020/21: 0sqm 2021/22: 0sqm	↔
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.8. There has been a gain of employment floorspace within the Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan Area in the monitoring year; the two applications split the floorspace relatively evenly, one being for a retroactive permission for an extension of a storage and distribution building and the other being for erection of a new wooden clubhouse at Ringmer Bowls Club.

Table 37 Retail Facilities Indicators (Ringmer)

POLICY 5.2			
Retail facilities in Ringmer			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Protect and support retail, service, office and leisure uses in Ringmer village	RNP(d) Net loss/gain of retail (A1), office (B1a), leisure (D2) floorspace (sqm)	2018/19: 0 2019/2020: net gain delivered A1: 67.2 B1: 453sqm D2: 187.8sqm 2020/21: 0sqm 2021/22: 0sqm	↔
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.9 In the 2021/22 monitoring year there was no net loss or gain as there have been no commercial completions.

Table 38 Housing Indicators (Ringmer)

POLICY 6.4			
Total new housing number in Ringmer to 2030			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Level of planned housing in Ringmer village over the Plan Period	RNP(e) Net dwellings granted planning permission on allocated sites (Policy 6.4)	2018/19: 9 2019/20: 1 2020/21: 7 2021/22: 10	↑
	RNP(f) Net dwellings granted planning permission on non-allocated sites	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 3 2020/21: 3 2021/22: 6	↑
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.10 There have been 10 dwellings granted planning permission on allocated sites this monitoring year comprising; seven dwellings approved (LW/20/0733) partially covering site RES4 and three dwellings approved (LW/21/0351) at site RES10 of the RNP.

8.11 Six dwellings on non-allocated residential sites have been granted planning permission during this monitoring year.

Table 39 Affordable Housing Indicators (Ringmer)


POLICY 6.2			
Affordable housing number and type			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Ensure the relevant provision of affordable housing	RNP(g) Number of affordable units granted permission on allocated sites (Policy 6.2)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 4 2021/22: 3	↓
	RNP(h) Housing type of affordable units as a percentage	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 2 bed house: 57% 3 bed house: 43% 2020/21: 2 bed house: 50% 3 bed house: 50% 2021/22: 3bed house: 50%	▲

Sources: LDC

Commentary

- 8.12 Policy 6.2 sets the minimum level of affordable housing that should be developed in the Parish for the plan period in line with CP1 of the Core Strategy. As explained in paragraphs 7.10 - 7.11, the Council had to align its affordable housing policy with national policy after the adoption of the Core Strategy hence after the Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan was made.
- 8.13 The Council fully supports the target of delivering 80 affordable housing on allocated sites up to 2030 but does not have the power to enforce it. CP1 of the Core Strategy, as amended by national policy, allows the Council to seek 40% affordable housing for residential development of 10 units or more.
- 8.14 This monitoring year there have been three affordable units granted permission on allocated sites; all three have been granted within application (LW/21/0351) at site RES10 of the RNP.

Table 40 Green Infrastructure Indicators (Ringmer)


POLICY 7.2			
Ringmer Green & other managed open spaces			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Prevent the loss of managed open spaces	RNP(i) Loss/change of use of allocated managed open spaces	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0	

Sources: LDC

Commentary

- 8.15 No comment.

Table 41 Village Feel Indicators (Ringmer)

OBJECTIVE SOC6			
Ringmer's 'village feel'			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Maintain a vibrant, successful, balanced and inclusive rural community	RNP(j) Proposal granted planning permission contrary to officer recommendation that adversely affect Ringmer	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0	

	Green Conservation Area (overturn at appeal or planning committee)		
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.16 No planning permissions affecting Ringmer Green Conservation Area were approved contrary to officer's recommendations, by committee nor allowed on appeal.

Table 42 Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators (Ringmer)

SA MONITORING INDICATORS			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Protect designated areas	RNP(k) Condition of Plashett Park Wood SSSI	2015/16:157.61 ha 100% unfavourable but recovering 2018/19: No updated data 2019/20: No updated data 2020/21: No updated data 2021/22: No updated data	✘
	RNP(l) Condition of Lewes Downs SAC	2015/16: 165.04 ha 95.55% favourable 4.45% unfavourable but recovering. 2018/19: No updated data 2019/20: No updated data 2020/21: No updated data 2021/22: No updated data	✘
<i>Sources: Natural England</i>			

Commentary

8.17 The Plashett Park Wood SSSI was assessed unfavourable but recovering in October 2010 and has had no update since.

8.18 Natural England notes that there has not been much change at either Castle Hill or Lewes Downs SAC since the previous reporting in 2016. However, both sites are moving in the right direction with the required management in place.

8.19 There are 13 live units for the Lewes Downs SAC of which over 85% are in a favourable condition. All the units have not been assessed at the same time: 3 units were assessed in 2020, these were units of favourable condition and no change was made to their condition status.

Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan

The Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan was ‘made’ on 7 December 2016.

Table 43 Housing Indicators (Wivelsfield)

POLICY 2			
Housing in Wivelsfield			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Deliver minimum 30 net additional dwellings in the period up to 2030 on the three allocations sites.	WNP (a) Net dwellings completed on allocated sites (Policy 2)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 2 2021/22: 0	↓
	WNP (b) Net affordable homes completed on allocated site Policy 2i.	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0	↔
	WNP (c) Housing type* (as a percentage) delivered on allocated site Policy 2i.	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0	↔
Sources: LDC			
* 1, 2, 3, 4+ bed and semi-detached, detached, terraced homes.			

Commentary

8.20 Whilst there have been no completions on allocated sites within the Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan, there are two applications to be determined on sites 2.i (LW/21/0867) and 2.iii (LW/22/0421).

Table 44 Community Facilities Indicators (Wivelsfield)

POLICY 4			
Community facilities in Wivelsfield			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET

Protect and support community facilities, employment and business uses in Wivelsfield.	WNP (d) Net loss/ gain (sqm completions) of community facilities as listed under i-viii in Policy 4	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0	↔
	WNP (e) Net loss/ gain of employment and business use (B use classes)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: -880sqm ²	↔
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

8.21 During the monitoring year 2021/22, there has been a net loss of business class use of 880sqm². This is comprised of two applications, one application resulted in the loss of E(g)(i) totalling 1384sqm² to residential use, with another application resulting in a gain of B2 floorspace totalling 504sqm² to be used as a micro-distillery and associated storage space.

Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan

8.22 Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' on 21 July 2016.

Table 45 Housing Indicators (Hamsey)

POLICY H1, H6, H9			
Housing growth and development in Hamsey			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Deliver housing in a sustainable manner.	HNP (a) Percentage net dwellings delivered on brownfield land.	2018/19: 91% 2019/20: No dwellings delivered 2020/21: 100% 2021/22: 100%	↔
	HNP (b) Housing type and mix* (as a percentage) delivered in the last year.	2018/19: 1 Bedroom: 7% 2 Bedroom: 26% 3 Bedroom: 22% 4 Bedroom: 44% 2019/20: No dwellings delivered. 2020/21: Unknown	↔

		2021/22: Unknown	
	HNP (c) Net affordable homes completed	2018/19: 11 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 12 2021/22: 0	↓
	HNP (d) Net housing delivered between 20-30 dph	2018/19: 29 2019/20: No dwellings delivered 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0	↔
Sources: LDC * 1, 2, 3, 4+ bed and semi-detached, detached, terraced homes.			

Commentary

8.23 Large parts of the south and west of the parish of Hamsey are within the SDNP. Therefore Lewes District Council is only the planning authority for part of the Neighbourhood Plan area.

8.24 The former Hamsey Brickwork site delivered 18 homes this monitoring year within the Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan Area. The type and mix of the 18 dwellings completed is unknown. The type and mix of the approved planning application for 49 dwellings is; 10 two bedroom units (20%), 21 three bedroom units (43%), 13 four bedroom units (27%) and 5 five bedroom units (10%).

Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan

8.25 Plumpton neighbourhood plan was 'made' 2 May 2018.

Table 46 Housing and Employment Indicators (Plumpton)

POLICY 5			
Housing in Plumpton			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Deliver minimum 50 net additional dwellings in the period up to 2030 on the four housing site allocations.	PNP (a) Net dwellings completed on allocated sites (Policies 5.1 – 5.4).	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 3	↑
	PNP (b) Housing type and size (as a percentage) delivered on allocated sites.	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: No data	↔

Protect and support community facilities, employment and business uses in Plumpton Green.	PNP (c) Net loss/ gain of employment and business use (B use classes) (sqm completions).	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 104sqm 2021/22: 0	↓
	PNP (d) Net loss/ gain of shops or commercial uses (A use classes) (sqm completions).	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0	↔
Sources: LDC			

Commentary

8.26 There have been three completed dwellings during the monitoring year on allocated site 5.4 of the Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan. In addition, 3 of the 4 allocated sites (5.1, 5.2 and 5.4) have extant planning permission.

8.27 There has been no change in commercial, employment or business use floor space within the monitoring year.

Seaford Neighbourhood Plan

8.28 The Seaford Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' on 24th February 2020.

Table 47 Housing (Seaford)

Objective 1 Housing in Seaford			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
To deliver, in the first instance on brownfield sites, high quality new open market and affordable homes that meet the needs of the whole community both now and in the future.	SNP (a) Net dwellings completed	2019/20: 4 2020/21: 13 2021/22: 42	↑
	SNP (b) Percentage net dwellings delivered on brownfield land.	2019/20: 100% 2020/21: 75% 2021/22: 17%	↓
	SNP (c) Net affordable homes completed	2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 9	↑

	SNP (d) Dwellings granted consent within/outside the planning boundary.	2019/20: 3 Within 0 Outside 2020/21: 193 Within 0 Outside 2021/22: 8 Within 0 Outside	▲
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

- 8.29 In terms of the monitoring year, 42 dwellings have been completed within the Seaford Parish (outside the SDNP area). The noteworthy completions comprise 35 dwellings completed arising from the Newlands School site (LW/19/0258). This site is listed as 'Greenfield' in spite of previously being used as a school as the majority of the site comprised playing fields for the school; which in turn provides reasoning for the SNP(b) indicator showing a sharp decrease in dwellings completed on brownfield sites.
- 8.30 All applications comprising residential development that were granted consent within the monitoring year, were within the planning boundary; 8 dwellings received consent. This figure is significantly less than the previous year, but is relatively similar to 2019/20. The previous monitoring year recorded 193 consents the bulk of which – 183 dwellings - were approved within the two planning applications pursuant to the Newlands School redevelopment, refs LW/19/0258 and LW/19/0475. Considering that monitoring pursuant to the Seaford Neighbourhood Plan is only comprised of 3 years figures, more data will be required to understand the trend of consents coming forward.

Table 48 Local Business and Tourism (Seaford)

Objective 10			
Local Business and Tourism			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Enhance and maintain the local economy by: (i) supporting employment and businesses in the SNP area and (ii) encourage tourism throughout the parish	SNP (e) Net gain/loss of employment floorspace	2019/20: Net gain 116m ² 2020/21: Net loss 136m ² 2021/22: No change	↔
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Newhaven Neighbourhood Plan

8.31 The Newhaven Neighbourhood Plan was ‘made’ on 27th November 2019.

Table 49 Economy and employment (Newhaven)

Objective 3			
Economy and employment			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Help businesses create jobs by; supporting refurbishment, adaptation and environmental improvements to attract new employment uses	NHNP (a) Net gain/loss of employment floorspace	2019/20: Net gain 5123m ² 2020/21: Net loss 640m ² 2021/22: 0 sqm ²	↔
supporting development or uses that enhance the visitor experience including recreational and leisure uses	NHNP (b) Net gain/loss of use classes D1/D2	2019/20: Net gain 340m ² 2020/21: No loss or gain 2021/22: No loss or gain	↔
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.32 There has been no change in employment or community/ non-residential institution floorspace in the monitoring year.

Table 50 Housing (Newhaven)



Objective 7 Housing			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Housing development will; support the redevelopment of brownfield sites ensure that development include a suitable mix of housing to meet local needs and provide a range of dwelling sizes	NHNP (c) Net dwellings completed	2019/20: 26 2020/21: 27 2021/22: 9	↓
	NHNP (d) Percentage net dwellings delivered on brownfield land.	2019/20: 100% 2020/21: 70% 2021/22: 0%	↓
	NHNP (e) Net affordable homes completed	2019/20: 0 2020/21: 13 2021/22: 5	↓
	NHNP (f) Housing type and mix* (as a percentage) delivered in the last year.	2019/20: 1 bed: 0 2 bed: 7% 3 bed: 93% 4bed+: 0 2020/21: 1 bed: 34% 2 bed: 39% 3 bed: 27% 4 bed+:0 2021/22: No data provided	▲
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			


Commentary


8.33 There has been a decrease in total dwellings completed; 9 this monitoring year compared with 27 last year; the 9 completions relate to one application (LW/12/0850) involving development of vacant greenfield land, which also provided the 5 affordable unit completions as per indicator NHNP(e).

Chailey Neighbourhood Plan

8.34 The Chailey Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' on 27th May 2021; this year comprises the first monitoring year for the neighbourhood plan.

Objective 2, 3a Housing			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
<p>To:</p> <p>promote new residential development if within the revised planning boundaries shown in the Plan and other allocated sites identified by Lewes District council in the Local Plan.</p> <p>ensure that new housing development in the Parish comprises dwellings with 1, 2 or 3 bedrooms, suitable for starter homes or for elderly residents downsizing from elsewhere in the village.</p>	CNP (a) Net dwellings completed	2021/22: 78	
	CNP (b) Housing mix and type of applications completed within the monitoring year as a percentage	2021/22: 1 bed: 85% 2 bed: 5% 3 bed: 4% 4 bed: 6%	
Sources: LDC			

Objective 9 and 10 Employment and Community			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
<p>To:</p> <p>facilitate employment opportunities and tourism in the village and increase these where possible</p> <p>ensure that Chailey's community spirit and</p>	CNP (c) Net gain/ loss of employment floorspace	2021/22: -360m ²	

its facilities are preserved and enhanced	CNP (d) Net gain/ loss of community facility floorspace	2021/22: No change	
Sources: LDC			

Commentary

- 8.35 During the first year of monitoring for the Chailey neighbourhood plan, 78 dwellings were completed. This figure was comprised of four applications, one of which totalled 65 care accommodation units, recorded as 1 bed dwellings for the purposes of indicator CNP(b). As a result, the percentage of completions recorded as 1 bed dwellings are high, and this is likely to be more evenly distributed in future years.
- 8.36 There was a net loss of 360m² of employment space recorded in the monitoring year. However, this loss resulted from a retrospective application relating to a car showroom, which changed the use of a space from class B8 storage to class G car showroom. As such this figure, whilst recorded as a loss, in real terms is a change of use to accommodate continued use of an employment facility.

9 Summary table of policy performance outcomes

Core Strategy

Table 51 Core Strategy Summary Table of Policy Performance Outcomes

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
1a. To deliver a minimum of 6,900 net additional dwellings between 2010 and 2030 (345 per annum) and maintain a sufficient housing land supply.	(i) Cumulative number of dwelling completions (net)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
	(ii) Total number of completions for previous monitoring year (net)	↑	↓	↓	↑	↑
	(iii) Housing land supply – position	↑	↑	↓	×	×
	(iv) Number of dwellings permitted on unidentified windfall sites per annum	↑	↑	↑	↓	↑
	(v) Number of dwellings permitted on unidentified windfall sites of less than 5 dwellings per annum				◆	↓
	(vi) Number of dwellings permitted on rural exception sites	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
1d. To explore opportunities for increasing housing delivery so that the	A review of Spatial Policies 1 and 2 will be undertaken in the event that the current cross-authority work examining housing potential within the Sussex Coast Housing	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
projected level of housing need is more closely met.	The timetable for this work is expected to be agreed in 2016.					
1c. To deliver 74,000 sq m of employment floorspace (gross) between 2012 and 2031	(i) Amount of floorspace developed for employment land (gross)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓
	(ii) Cumulative amount of floorspace developed for employment land (gross)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
2a. District wide target of 40% Affordable Housing provision (on developments exceeding 11 dwellings or more) ⁹	(i) Gross number of affordable housing completions per annum	↑	↓	↑	↑	↓
	(ii) Percentage of affordable dwellings completed	↑	↓	↑	↓	↓
	(iii) Percentage of applications of 10 units or more meeting 40% affordable housing target	↑	↑	↑	↓	↑
	(iv) Average house price by type	◆	▲	▲	▲	▲
	(v) Average construction cost by development type (construction cost £/m ²)	×	×	×	×	×

⁹ Amended to reflect change in Government Planning Policy Guidance on affordable housing contributions

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
2b. To reduce the number of households on the Council Housing Register	(i) Number of households currently on the Council Housing Register	↑	↑	▲	▲	▲
3a. Provide a range of dwelling types and sizes to meet the identified local need	(i) Household spaces and accommodation type as a percentage %	◆	×	×	×	×
	(ii) Number of C2 dwellings permitted and completed	◆	↓	↑	↑	↑
3b. Achieve residential densities in the region of 47 – 57 dwellings per hectare for towns and 20 – 30 dwellings per hectare for villages	(i) Average density of new house building, dwellings per hectare (dph)	↑	↑	↓	↑	↓
	(ii) Average density of residential developments over 6 units for i) towns and ii) villages (planning applications received not completions)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓
	(iii) Percentage of new dwellings completed at: less than 30dph; between 30 and 50dph; and above 50dph	▲	↓	↑	↑	↑
4a. To provide a net total of 13 Gypsy & Traveller pitches between 2014 and 2030 to meet the need as identified in the GTAA Update	(i) Pitches granted planning permission since 2014 in the area of Lewes District outside of the SDNP	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
	(ii) Pitches granted planning permission since 2014 in the area of Lewes District within the SDNP	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔
	(iii) Number of pitches allocated in the Site Allocations and	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
	Development Management Policies DPD					
5a. Identify sufficient sites to meet current and future needs (including office space)	(i) Net amount of floorspace developed for employment land	↑	↑	↑	↓	↑
5b. No loss of employment land unless there are demonstrable economic viability or environmental amenity reasons for doing so (see policy wording)	(i) Net and gross employment land supply (hectares that have planning permission)	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑
	(ii) Loss of employment land in local authority area.	↓	↑	↔	↓	↑
5c. Encourage sustainable tourism and promote growth in this sector	(i) Number of jobs in the tourism sector	↑	↓	▲	×	×
	(ii) Contribution to the District's economy made by visitors – turnover of local businesses	↑	↑	▲	×	×
5d. To bring about improvements to the condition of existing and future employment premises and to encourage sustainable working	(i) Number of business enterprises by age of business: Less than 2 years old	◆	×	×	×	×
	(ii) Number of Local Development Orders	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
	(iii) Percentage of residents working at or from home	◆	×	×	×	×

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
practices	(iv) Percentage of all people in employment travelling less than 5km to work	◆	×	×	×	×
5e. Support opportunities for the up-skilling of the Districts labour supply	(i) Percentage of adults with degree level (or equivalent) qualifications	↑	↓	↓	×	×
	(ii) Numbers of Adult learners	↑	×	×	×	×
6a. To promote the growth of the tourism sector: improving linkages; the quality and number of visitor attractions; accommodation	(i) Contribution to the District's economy made by visitors – turnover of local businesses	↑	↑	×	×	×
	(ii) Number of day visitors to the district	↑	↓	×	×	×
	(iii) Number of jobs in the tourism sector	↑	↓	×	×	×
7a. Ensuring town and local centres and essential services are accessible through sustainable transportation methods	(i) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by public transport/walking	◆	×	×	×	×
	(ii) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by cycling	◆	×	×	×	×
	(iii) Access to town centres (percentage of households who have access to a town centre within 15 minutes via different transport modes)	◆	×	×	×	×

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
7b. To promote the vitality and viability of the district and town centres, but where local shops and facilities are no longer viable, consider for alternative uses.	(i) Retail unit vacancy rate in town centres Lewes town centre Newhaven town centre Peacehaven SCR Peacehaven Meridian Centre Seaford town centre	◆	✘	✘	✘	✘
	(ii) Net amount of completed retail development (sq m)	↑	↓	↑	↓	↓
8a. To maintain and enhance the level of provision of community facilities/services	(i) Net loss/gain (completions) of community services and facilities (D1 and D2) in the past year (sq m)	↑	▲	↑	↑	↓
8b. To ensure essential infrastructure is provided for by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	(i) List of infrastructure projects funded by CIL in the past year	◆	◆	✘	✘	✘
	(ii) Amount of CIL funds received per annum	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑
	(iii) Infrastructure improvements identified in Infrastructure Delivery Plan implemented	◆	◆	✘	✘	✘
9a. To protect and enhance the quality of open space within the district	(i) Number and extent of SNCIs and LNRs	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑
	(ii) Condition of internationally and nationally important wildlife	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
	and geological sites (SSSIs and SACs)					
10a. To reduce the total number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	(i) Number of Air Quality Management Areas	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
10b. To ensure that annual mean Nitrogen Dioxide levels in any designated AQMA's do not rise year on year	(i) Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Levels	◆	◆	✘	✘	✘
10c. To improve air quality through the promotion of suitably located new development/services and through sustainable transport	(i) Mode of travel to work	◆	✘	✘	✘	✘
	(ii) Number of large development completions estimated to be within 30 minutes of public transport and walking/cycling journey time of services	↔	↑	↑	↔	↔
	(iii) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by public transport	◆	✘	✘	✘	✘
11a. To ensure that international, national and local designations are conserved and enhanced to	(i) Condition and size of internationally and nationally important wildlife and geological sites (SSSIs and SACs)	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
	(ii) Area of land designated as Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) – district	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
a high quality	(iii) Area of Land designated as Local Nature Reserve	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
11b. To seek a net gain in biodiversity resources, therefore contributing to the targets set out in the Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan	(i) Total number of SAC's, SSSI's, SNCI's and LNR's designations	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
	(ii) Total area (m ²) of land designated as SAC's, SSSI's, SNCI's and LNR's	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑
12a. To improve sustainable construction standards year on year. Adequately address the need to reduce resource and energy consumption	A new indicator has not been established at this point but the district council, and SDNP, will look to introduce an effective way of monitoring this target at the earliest opportunity	×	×	×	×	×
12b. The safeguarding of historic assets	(i) Number of Listed Buildings part-demolished/ demolished	↑	▲	▲	↓	↔
13a. To steer development away from areas of flood risk and coastal erosion	(i) Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice on the Environment Agency flood defence grounds (fluvial & tidal)	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔
13b. To incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems into new	(i) Percentage of appropriate developments incorporating sustainable urban drainage systems	◆	×	×	×	×

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
development where appropriate						
14a. To ensure that new development is located in sustainable locations with good access to services	(i) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by public transport/walking	◆	×	×	×	×
	(ii) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by bicycle	◆	×	×	×	×
	(iii) Amount of large residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, areas of employment and a major health centre(s)	↔	↑	↑	↑	↔
14b. Improvements to facilities allowing the uptake of sustainable travel (walking/cycling/public transport)	(i) Percentage who travel to work by public transport	◆	×	×	×	×
	(ii) Net increase/ decrease in rights of way	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔
14c. Year on year increase in the number of people travelling to work by sustainable modes of transport	(i) Number of people travelling to work by public transport	◆	×	×	×	×






TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
15a. To support low carbon and renewable energy installations	(i) Number of planning applications received and granted consent relating to renewable energy installations	↑	↓	×	×	×
	(ii) Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita per sector: Total emissions (kt)	↑	×	×	×	×
15b. Require all new dwellings to achieve water consumption of no more than 110 litres per day per person	3 Percentage of new dwellings meeting the required water consumption standard	×	×	×	×	×
15c. All new non-residential developments over 1,000 square metres will be expected to achieve the BREEAM 'very good' rating standard.	➤ Percentage of new non-residential developments over 1,000 square metres which achieve a BREEAM design certificate rating of 'very good'	×	×	×	×	×

Neighbourhood Plans

Newick Neighbourhood Plan

Table 52 Newick Neighbourhood Plan Summary Table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
POLICY HO2, HO3, HO4, HO5						
Deliver a 100 net additional dwellings in the period up to 2030 on the four allocated sites	NNP(a) Net additional dwellings completed on the allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	↑	↑	↓	↔	↔
	NNP(b) Number of windfall units permitted in/adjacent to Newick village in addition to allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	↔	↔	↑	↓	↑
	NNP(c) Affordable homes completed on allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	↑	↓	↔	↔	↔
	NNP(d) Housing type as a percentage	↑	▲	▲	▲	▲
POLICY LE1, LE2						
Encourage small scale expansion of existing retail and business premises	NNP(e) Net additional floorspace (A and B use classes)	◆	↔	↔	↔	↔
	NNP(f) Net additional floorspace (B1 light industry, B2 and B8) at previous milk processing plant and Rotherfield Wood Timber Yard	◆	↔	↔	↔	↔
POLICY CF1						
Prevent change of use of the village's key community facilities	NNP(g) Net loss/gain (completions) of community services and facilities (D1 and D2) on listed sites (CF1) in the past year (sqm)	◆	↔	↔	↔	↔

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
POLICY CF2						
Provide additional recreational space and/or equipped play space	NNP(h) Net loss/gain (completions) of recreational space and/or equipped play space (D2) in the past year (sqm)					

Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan

Table 53 Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan Summary table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
POLICY 5.1 Employment in Ringmer						
Enhance local employment opportunities in Ringmer village	RNP(a) Loss/change of use of any existing employment (A, B and D use classes) floorspace	↓	↔	↔	↔	↑
	RNP(b) Number of employment site allocations developed	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
	RNP(c) Net gain/loss of employment (A1, B1 and D2 use classes) floorspace (sqm)	↑	↔	↑	↓	↔
POLICY 5.2 Retail facilities in Ringmer						
Protect and support retail, service, office and leisure uses in Ringmer village	RNP(d) Net loss/gain of retail (A1), office (B1a), leisure (D2) floorspace (sqm)	↑	↔	↑	↓	↔
POLICY 6.4 Total new housing number in Ringmer to 2030						
Level of planned housing in Ringmer village over the Plan Period	RNP(e) Net dwellings granted planning permission on allocated sites (Policy 6.4)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
	RNP(f) Net dwellings granted planning permission on non-allocated sites	◆	↓	↑	↔	↑
POLICY 6.2 Affordable housing number and type						

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Ensure the relevant provision of affordable housing	RNP(g) Number of affordable units granted permission on allocated sites (Policy 6.2)	↓	↔	↔	↔	↓
	RNP(h) Housing type of affordable units as a percentage	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
POLICY 7.2 Ringmer Green & other managed open spaces						
Prevent the loss of managed open spaces	RNP(i) Loss/change of use of allocated managed open spaces (Policy 7.2)	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
OBJECTIVE Soc6 Ringmer's 'village feel'						
Maintain a vibrant, successful, balanced and inclusive rural community	RNP(j) Proposal granted planning permission contrary to officer recommendation that adversely affect Ringmer Green Conservation Area (overturn at appeal or planning committee)	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
SA MONITORING INDICATORS						
Protect designated areas	RNP(k) Condition of Plashett Park Wood SSSI	◆	◆	×	×	×
	RNP(l) Conditions of Lewes Downs SAC	◆	◆	×	×	×

Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan

Table 54 Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan Summary table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
POLICY 2 Housing in Wivelsfield						
Deliver minimum 30 net additional dwellings in the period up to 2030 on the three allocations sites.	WNP (a) Net dwellings completed on allocated sites (Policy 2)	↔	↔	↔	↔	↓
	WNP (b) Net affordable homes completed on allocated site Policy 2i.	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
	WNP (c) Housing type* (as a percentage) delivered on allocated site Policy 2i.	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
POLICY 4 Community facilities in Wivelsfield						
Protect and support community facilities, employment and business uses in Wivelsfield.	WNP (d) Net loss/ gain (sqm completions) of community facilities as listed under i-viii in Policy 4	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
	WNP (e) Net loss/ gain of employment and business use (B use classes)	↑	↔	↔	↔	↔

Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan

Table 55 Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan Summary table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
POLICY H1, H6, H9 Housing growth and development in Hamsey						
Deliver housing in a sustainable manner.	HNP (a) Percentage net dwellings delivered on brownfield land.	◆	↑	✘	↑	↔
	HNP (b) Housing type and mix* (as a percentage) delivered in the last year.	◆	▲	✘	↔	↔
	HNP (c) Net affordable homes completed	◆	↑	↓	↑	↓
	HNP (d) Net housing delivered between 20-30 dph	↑	↑	✘	↔	↔

Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan

Table 56 Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan Summary table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
POLICY 5 Housing in Plumpton						
Deliver minimum 50 net additional dwellings in the period up to 2030 on the four housing site allocations.	PNP (a) Net dwellings completed on allocated sites (Policies 5.1 – 5.4).	◆	◆	↔	↔	↑
	PNP (b) Housing type and size (as a percentage) delivered on allocated sites.	◆	◆	↔	↔	↔
POLICY 6 & 7 Local Employment and Plumpton Green Village Centre						
Protect and support community facilities, employment and business uses in Plumpton Green.	PNP (c) Net loss/ gain of employment and business use (B use classes) (sqm completions).	◆	◆	↔	↑	↓
	PNP (d) Net loss/ gain of shops or commercial uses (A use classes) (sqm completions).	◆	◆	↔	↔	↔

Seaford Neighbourhood Plan

Table 57 Seaford Neighbourhood Plan Summary Table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET		
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Objective 1 Housing in Seaford				
To deliver, in the first instance on brownfield sites, high quality new open market and affordable homes that meet the needs of the whole community both now and in the future.	SNP (a) Net dwellings completed	◆	↑	↑
	SNP (b) Percentage net dwellings delivered on brownfield land.	◆	↓	↓
	SNP (c) Net affordable homes completed	◆	↔	↑
	SNP (d) Dwellings granted consent within/outside the planning boundary.	◆	▲	▲
Objective 10 Tourism in Seaford				
Enhance and maintain the local economy by: (i) supporting employment and businesses in the SNP area and (ii) encourage tourism throughout the parish	SNP (e) Net gain/loss of employment floorspace	◆	↓	↔





Newhaven Neighbourhood Plan

Table 58 Newhaven Neighbourhood Plan Summary Table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET		
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Objective 3 Economy and employment				
Help businesses create jobs by; supporting refurbishment, adaptation and environmental improvements to attract new employment uses supporting development or uses that enhance the visitor experience including recreational and leisure uses	NHNP (a) Net gain/loss of employment floorspace	◆	↓	↔
	NHNP (b) Net gain/loss of use classes D1/D2	◆	↓	↔
Objective 7 Housing				
Housing development will; support the redevelopment of brownfield sites ensure that development include a suitable mix of housing to meet local needs and provide a range of dwelling sizes	NHNP (c) Net dwellings completed	◆	↑	↓
	NHNP (d) Percentage net dwellings delivered on brownfield land.	◆	↓	↓
	NHNP (e) Net affordable homes completed	◆	↑	↓
	NHNP (f) Housing type and mix* (as a percentage) delivered in the last year.	◆	▲	▲

Chailey Neighbourhood Plan

Table 59 Chailey Neighbourhood Plan Summary Table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Objectives 2 and 3a		2021/22
Housing		
To: promote new residential development if within the revised planning boundaries shown in the Plan and other allocated sites identified by Lewes District council in the Local Plan.	CNP (a) Net dwellings completed	
ensure that new housing development in the Parish comprises dwellings with 1, 2 or 3 bedrooms, suitable for starter homes or for elderly residents downsizing from elsewhere in the village.	CNP (b) Housing mix and type of applications completed within the monitoring year as a percentage	
Objectives 9 and 10		
Employment and Community		
To: facilitate employment opportunities and tourism in the village and increase these where possible	CNP (c) Net gain/ loss of employment floorspace	
ensure that Chailey's community spirit and its facilities are preserved and enhanced	CNP (d) Net gain/ loss of community facility floorspace	

10 Saved and Retained 2003 LDLP Policies

10.9 Following the adoption of Local Plan Part 2, some 'saved' 2003 Local Plan policies relating to Peacehaven have been retained (PT5, PT6, PT9, PT10, PT11, PT12, PT13, PT15, PT17, PT18, PT19, PT20). They will be reviewed and replaced in due course through the Peacehaven and Telscombe Neighbourhood Plan as appropriate.

10.10 Since the adoption of Local Plan Part 2 and where neighbourhood plans have been 'made' the below table indicates the policies that they no longer form part of the development plan.

Table 59 Status of the 'Saved' 2003 Local Plan Policies

CORE POLICY	'SAVED' 2003 LOCAL PLAN POLICIES THAT HAVE BEEN REPLACED	'SAVED' 2003 LOCAL PLAN POLICIES TO RETAIN
Spatial Strategy	RES1, RES2, RES3	
CP1 – Affordable Housing	RES9, RES10	
CP2 – Housing Type, Mix and Density	ST3, ST4, ST5, ST6	
CP3 – Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation	RES21, RES22	
CP4 – Encouraging Economic Development and Regeneration	E1, E9	
CP5 – The Visitor Economy	E10, E11, E12, E13, E14, E15, E16, E17, E18, E19	
CP6 – Retail and Sustainable Town and Local Centres	E3, E4, E5, E6, E7, E8, ST3	
CP7 - Infrastructure	ST1, ST2, E8, RES20, RE2, RE3, RE9, RE10, T16	
CP8 – Green Infrastructure	ST3, ST11, RES19, RE1, RE6, RE7, RE9	
CP9 – Air Quality	ST30	
CP10 – Natural Environment and Landscape Character	CT2, CT5, CT1, RE8	
CP11 – Built and Historic Environment and High Quality Design	ST3, ST4, ST11, ST20, ST21, ST25, ST29, RES8, RES13, RES14, RES18, H2, H3, H4, H5, H7, H12, H13, H14, RE8	
CP12 – Flood Risk, Coastal Erosion and Sustainable Drainage		
CP13 – Sustainable Travel	T1, T2, T7, T8, T9, T10,	

CORE POLICY	'SAVED' 2003 LOCAL PLAN POLICIES THAT HAVE BEEN REPLACED	'SAVED' 2003 LOCAL PLAN POLICIES TO RETAIN
	T13, T14, ST5, ST6, T3, T4, T16	
CP14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Sustainable Use of Resources	ST14, ST20, ST21	
Lewes Town	LW7, LW12 LW1, LW3, LW4, LW5. LW6, LW8, LW9, LW10, LW11, LW13, LW14	
Newhaven	NH8 NH2, NH4, NH6, NH7, NH10, NH12, NH13, NH14, NH15, NH16, NH17, NH18, NH19, NH20, NH21, NH22, NH23, NH24	
Peacehaven	PT1, PT2, PT3, PT7, PT8, PT16, PT21, PT23, PT5,	PT6, PT9, PT10, PT11, PT12, PT13, PT15, PT17, PT18, PT19, PT20.
Seaford	SF1, SF10, SF5, SF8, SF9, SF11, SF12, SF14, SF15, SF16	
Barcombe	BA1	
Beddingham/Glynde	BG1	
Chailey	CH1	
Falmer	FL1	
Hamsey	HY1	
Newick	NW1, NW2	
Ringmer	RG1, RG3, RG4	
Wivelsfield	WV1	